

To Hargrave.
A M B U L A T O R;
Gal & Fa
OR, THE
Stranger's Companion
K
IN A
TOUR ROUND LONDON,

Within the Circuit of Twenty-five Miles:

D E S C R I B I N G

Whatever is remarkable, either for Elegance, Grandeur,
Use, or Curiosity;

A N D C O M P R E H E N D I N G

Catalogues of the Pictures in the best Collections:

To which is prefixed,

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF
London, Westminster, & Southwark,
S H E W I N G T H E I R
ANTIQUITY, REMARKABLE BUILDINGS,
EXTENT, &c. &c. &c.

With the Addition of an entire NEW MAP, coloured,
of the Country within the Circuit described;

A N D A

TABLE of WATERMEN's FARES:

of Use not only to Strangers, but to the Inhabitants of the
M E T R O P O L I S.

The THIRD EDITION, improved and enlarged.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. BEW, in Pater-Noster-Row, 1787.

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* In the following Articles the Register is
requested to refer to the Address of Cor-
respondents at the End of the Book; viz.
BARNES, CARPENTERS, BARNES, IN-
GATESTONE, KINGSLEY, LANE, LANE,
HAM, LATTON BRIDGE, MUSWELL HILL,
TOTTENHAM, TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS.

THE P R E F A C E.

THE favourable reception which the two first editions of the following work have met with, having made a republication of it necessary; the Editor has very attentively revised it, in order to render it more worthy of the public attention.

Complete accuracy is more difficult of attainment in works of this kind than in any other. The great variety of materials, the continual flux of property, the changes arising from natural events, prevailing fashion, and human caprice, will ever prevent a collection of this nature from being free from defects. Even while the pen of the writer is eager in description,—fire may have totally destroyed, or fancy be busily engaged in altering, the object of it. Besides, he who possessed it to-day, may not possess it to-morrow; and, in the environs of the capital, these successions, from various causes, are oftentimes so transient, that the proprietor may be said to change with the season.

But where complete accuracy cannot be attained, it must not be expected; and considerable utility may be preserved, though description may be sometimes unavoidably erroneous. However, in this edition, great care has been taken to correct the errors of the former, to discover whatever change or alteration has lately taken place, and to give the whole, as far as possible, the correctings of the time when it was committed to the press.

The great object of the Compiler has been to give characteristic marks, rather than particular descriptions, of whatever is contained in the compass of his observations;—as the former will be sufficient to give general ideas and direct the attention, while the latter would

be too diffuse for the small compass of this volume, the design of which is to give to curiosity an intelligent guide, and not a final gratification.

That this book will be a useful assistant to every one who is led to the capital, whether by chance, curiosity, or the engagements of business, no one will deny. The traveller from foreign countries will be enabled, by this work, to discover what is worthy his attention around the capital;—the provincial visitors of the metropolis will now have to blame themselves alone, if they return to their distant country-seats without having visited whatever its environs afford, that merits attention;—and those whom the affairs of life have called to London, with the same assistance, will never be at a loss how to employ, in the most agreeable manner, the necessary intervals of leisure.

But the information of this little volume is not confined to the stranger:—it also offers its share of utility and entertainment to the inhabitants of the capital.—By its information, the man of taste will know where to turn his pursuits; the man of pleasure will learn, from the same source, how to diversify his recreations; while it will direct the person of inferior rank in his amusive excursions, be an improving companion on his way, and help to complete his knowledge of the environs of the city wherein he dwells,—to be ignorant of which would degrade any person who is placed above the laborious occupations of life.

This edition is also enriched with a new and correct map of the Circuit round London which this volume is intended to describe.

DESCRIPTION

OF

London, Westminster, &c.

GEFFRY of Monmouth (who wrote about the year 1125), and his followers, have ascribed the building of Trinovantum, or London, to the Britons, and represented it as a very strong and noble city before the first arrival of Julius Cæsar in this island; but the many fabulous relations invented by that monk give us little reason to believe his assertions; especially if we consider, that Cæsar, who gives a very particular account of the manners, buildings, towns, &c. of the Britons, makes no mention of it, although his principal scenes of action lay in its neighbourhood. Besides, Strabo and other historians relate, that the ancient, uncivilized Britons, were entirely ignorant of magnificence in their buildings; as their towns were only pieces of ground inclosed with the bodies of trees, in which they erected their habitations, consisting of reeds and sticks interwoven like hurdles; and Tacitus informs us, that they lived dispersed, and were first instructed in the art of building by Agricola, about the year 85. And, tho' the seat of war continued about the Thames, not the least notice is then taken of such a city as London by the Roman historians, till after the expedition of the emperor Claudius. This Emperor, having finished his expedition in fifteen days, returned to Rome, leaving Plautius to complete his conquests. Plautius was succeeded in the proprætorship by Ostorius Scapula, who, to secure the territories of the Romans and their allies from the invasions of their neighbours, settled several colonies about the year 49, of which London, tho' not particularly mentioned, was probably one.

That London was a Roman city may be inferred from Tacitus, the first historian who takes notice of it, by the appellation of Londinium. He informs us, that Suetonius, the Roman General, finding London not tenable, abandoned it to the Britons who had revolted under Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. They, having pil-

laged it, put all to the sword, without distinction of age or sex, and then burnt it. This happened but a few years from its foundation.

Had London belonged to the Britons, it may reasonably be supposed, that, at this juncture, its inhabitants would have joined their countrymen under Boadicea, as they might have done it without danger, the Roman army being at the beginning of the insurrection absent in North Wales, and employed in the conquest of the island of Mona, or Anglesey: but, on the contrary, we find them adhering to the Romans, then in distress, and therefore they were destroyed by the Britons; as were the people of Camalodunum and Verulam, two other Roman colonies; near 70,000 persons being massacred in the three places. Of these one half may be supposed to belong to London, since the same author informs us, that even at this time London was celebrated for the number of its merchants, and the plenty of its merchandize. Nor will it appear improbable, that this city, so happily situated, should in such a short time become so populous, when we reflect upon the method used by the Romans in settling colonies; for they brought many of their own citizens, for whom they erected houses, and, by endowing the place with ample privileges and immunities, encouraged the natives and confederate foreigners to resort to it.

Dr. Gale and Mr. Salmon, upon the authority of Ptolemy, are of opinion, that London was first erected on the south side of the Thames: but Ptolemy has been found frequently erroneous in his situation of places; and, without troubling our readers with the arguments advanced by these gentlemen to support their opinion, which seem not very sufficient, we shall only observe, that, before the river was confined by artificial banks, St. George's-fields, and the adjacent marshy grounds, were probably overflowed at least every spring-tide; and therefore the unwholesome vapours, which must be the consequence of these inundations, rendered such a situation very improper, especially when one appeared much more advantageous on the opposite side.

Besides, the course of the Roman military way, called Watling-street, will demonstrate that London never stood in St. George's-fields. This street, according to the ancient British Itinerary, led from Port Ritupis, now engulfed by the sea, near Sandwich in Kent, through Durovernum and other places, to London. Higden, who imagined, with Ptolemy, that London was situated on the south side of the Thames, placed the Roman trajectus, or ferry, at Lambeth, and made the way pass on the west of Westminster, which was undoubtedly the direct and natural

tural way for the Romans to follow in such a situation : but no vestigia, or remains, can be shewn, nor reasons given, to support this assertion ; the raised way and work at the ducking-pond in St. George's-fields, pointing to the horse ferry, which some modern antiquaries have mentioned for this purpose, being only a bulwark, raised in the civil wars, by order of Parliament, in 1643, for the security of Southwark and the parts adjacent. On the contrary, several parts of Watling-street were discovered, on digging the foundation of the steeple of Bow Church in Cheapside, at Holborn Bridge, and at the end of Breadstreet in Cheapside ; besides, opposite to Dowgate is Stan or Stoney-street, in Southwark, probably so named by the Saxons, as being part of this military way. These circumstances, therefore, certainly prove that the ferry was at London, and not at Westminster.

In the neighbourhood of Dowgate, where the ferry intersected the Thames, was erected the Milliarium of the Romans (now called London-Stone, in Cannon-street), from which they measured their distances to their several stations in Britain. Here centered three Roman military ways ; the Watling-street, from the south-east and north west ; the Ermine-street, from the south-west and north ; and a neighbouring way from Oldford by Bethnal-Green : the first entered the city at Dowgate, and probably passed through Newgate ; this was accompanied by the second, which also entered at Dowgate, and probably passed through Cripplegate ; the third way led through Aldgate, by Bethnal-Green, to the ferry at Oldford.

It seems not easy, at this distance of time, to ascertain where the first buildings in London were erected ; but, after the dreadful conflagration in 1666, some labourers, in digging the foundations in Scots-yard, in Bush-lane, Cannon-street, about the depth of twenty feet, discovered a tessellated pavement, with the remains of a large building or hall ; the pavement was supposed to have belonged to the Roman Governor's palace, and the hall to have been the court of justice. This structure was of very great antiquity, and seems to have been built close to the river ; for without the south wall were four holes in the ground full of wood-coals, in which were supposed originally to have been piles, for the defence of the wall. The ground on which this edifice stood was very low, and the earth on which the pavement lay, artificial, and considerably raised with rubbish. It may probably be conjectured, that this fabric was destroyed in the great conflagration raised by Boadicea ; and, as it was situated near the ferry, it may be supposed to have stood among the first buildings erected in London.

The original name, mentioned by Tacitus, of this city, is Londinium,

VIII DESCRIPTION OF LONDON, &c.

Londinium, which in time yielded to the more honourable denomination of Augusta. Various conjectures have been formed about the reason of this transition; but the most probable is, that it was so named by the Romans, because it was the capital of their British dominions, it being usual with them to dignify the principal cities of their empire with the title of Augusta. The Saxons mention it by the names of London-Byrig, Lunden-Burg, and the like; and since the Conquest it appears, by records, to have been denominated Londonia, Lundonia, or Lundine, but for many ages past only London.

Many etymologies have been given of the word London, of which we shall only mention some of the most remarkable. Somner derives it from llawn, full, and dyn, a man, signifying a populous place; and Camden, from lhong, a ship, and dinas a town, that is, a city of ships: but both these names seem improper at its foundation, and therefore, with more probability, London has been derived from the ancient name Londinium, which is, perhaps, entirely Latin, and its etymology cannot easily be discovered.

It is a city and county of itself, in Middlesex; the see of a Bishop; and the capital of Great Britain, and of all the British dominions. It is the royal residence, and is situated mostly on the north bank of the river Thames; part of it, namely, the borough of Southwark, a dependency of the city of London, being in Surry, and on the south bank of the said river. Within the city-walls and its ancient bars and gates, it takes in but a narrow compass; but if, in the general acceptation of London, we take in all that vast mass of buildings, reaching from Blackwall in the east to Tothill-fields in the west, from London-bridge south to Islington north, and from Peterborough house on the Bank-side at Westminster to Portland-place and Marybone; and all the new buildings to Knightsbridge one way, and to Paddington another; a prodigy all this of such buildings as nothing in the world does or ever did surpass, except it were old Rome in Trajan's time, when the walls of that city were said to be fifty miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000.

The figure of London is very irregular, being stretched out in buildings at the pleasure of every undertaker, for conveniency of trade, or otherwise; whereas Rome was round, with very few irregularities. Its form, however, including the city of Westminster and borough of Southwark, is nearly oblong, being about five miles in length from west to east, if measured in a direct line from Hyde park corner to the end of Limehouse, and upwards of six, if the streets be followed; or, from Limehouse to the end of Tothill-street in Westminster, seven miles and a half. London, including the buildings on both sides the water, is in some places three miles broad from south to north, as from St. George's in Southwark

Southwark to Shoreditch in Middlesex; or two miles and a half, as from Peterborough-house to Bedford-square; and in some places not half a mile, as in Wapping, and less in Rotherhithe. Several villages, formerly standing at a great distance, are now joined to the streets by continued buildings. This great increase of buildings has been observed to be particularly rapid on the Surry side of the metropolis, since Blackfriar's-bridge was made free in 1786.

The circuit of this large mass, taken collectively, as consisting of the cities of London and Westminster; and by actual admeasurement in straight lines, may, on the Middlesex and Southwark sides, amount to upwards of thirty-six miles, exclusive of Greenwich, Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and Kensington.

The number of inhabitants have been variously guessed at. Maitland in 1739 computes, that within the walls and bars of the city are 725,903; but Sir William Petty, in his last computation, supposed it to contain a million, though in this he takes in a greater compass than Maitland: and in the large circuit above-mentioned, says the author of the Tour, it may be reasonably concluded there are about 1,500,000 souls.

This city is under excellent regulations, particularly with regard to lights, pavements, &c. It is governed by a Lord-Mayor, twenty-five Aldermen, two Sheriffs, the Recorder, and Common Council; their jurisdiction being confined to the city and its liberties, as also to Southwark. They are conservators of the river Thames, from Staines-bridge in Surry and Middlesex, to the river Medway in Kent, and some say up to Rochester-bridge. The government of the out parts is by Justices and the Sheriffs of London, who are likewise Sheriffs of Middlesex. The city rises gradually from the Thames bank, and stands on a gentle eminence: but the south-east and south-west parts of the town, particularly that part on the south side of the river, stand low, and at spring-tides are subject to inundations, which have sometimes happened at Westminster hall. The streets are generally level, and the principal ones open, and extremely well built; the houses being generally of brick, and extending a considerable length. These are chiefly inhabited by tradesmen, whose houses and shops make a much better appearance than those do commonly in any other city in Europe. Persons of rank commonly reside in large elegant squares, some few houses in which are of hewn stone, or plaster in imitation of it, and generally make a grand appearance. Of these are great numbers at the west-end of the town, as also at St. James's palace, which, with other particulars, will more properly come under the division of WESTMINSTER:

What adds most to the affluence and splendor of this great city, is its commodious port, though near forty miles from the main

sea, whither many thousand ships of burthen annually resort from all parts of the world; and those of moderate bulk can come as far as London-bridge, while large barges and west-country boats can go through bridge, and a great distance up the Thames, carrying goods of all kinds to and from the metropolis.

London is reckoned to have two thirds of the whole trade in England. The strength of this city, having no sort of fortifications, unless we reckon the Tower of London as its citadel, consists in the number of its inhabitants, who are commonly computed to be one-seventh of all the people in England, and one-eighth of the whole in Great Britain.—Here is one cathedral, two collegiate churches, three choirs of music, one hundred and forty-six parishes, seventy-four chapels for the established church, two churches at Deptford, twenty-eight foreign churches, besides dissenters meeting-houses of all persuasions, nearly equal to the number of established churches; several Popish chapels, three Jewish synagogues, thirteen hospitals, besides a very large and magnificent one for all foundlings and exposed children, fronting the end of Lamb's-Conduit-street, and another, on a very noble and extensive scale, in Old-street, to which, when completed, the lunatics of St. Luke's hospital, in Moor-fields, are to be removed; three colleges, twenty-seven public prisons, eight public seminaries or free-schools, one hundred and thirty-one charity-schools in London and Westminster, and ten miles round; fifteen markets for flesh, two for live cattle, two herb markets, twenty-three other markets, fifteen inns of court or chancery for the study of the law, four fairs, twenty-seven squares, besides those within any single building, as the Temple, Somerset place, &c. three public bridges, a Guildhall, a Royal Exchange, a Custom House, two public Museums, &c.

The usual firing in this city is pit-coal, brought from Newcastle upon Tyne, and the bishopric of Durham, with some Scotch coals; of all which, at least, 600,000 chaldrons, or 21,600,000 bushels, are annually consumed.

The town is well supplied with water by the water works at London-bridge, Shadwell, and Chelsea, and by the New River brought from Ware in Hertfordshire. London annually consumes above 700,000 sheep and lambs, and 100,000 head of cattle, besides a vast number of hogs, pigs, poultry, &c. &c.—In the streets ply daily 1000 hackney coaches, besides a great number of sedan chairs. The penny-post, for carrying letters, or small paper parcels, within ten miles round London, is a great convenience.

The public places for amusement are numerous: in summer, Ranelagh and Vauxhall; also St. James's and Hyde parks, and Kensington Gardens, with a great variety of others of less note; and

and in winter are plays, operas, masquerades, balls, concerts, &c. &c.

London consists of 72 companies, each of which has a master and wardens, or assistants, annually chosen. The city is divided into 26 wards, and over each presides an Alderman, who has his deputy: and out of the court of Aldermen is annually chosen a Lord-Mayor, who resides, during his mayoralty, in a spacious noble structure, finished in 1751, and called the Mansion-house; but not having yet a sufficient opening round it, great part of its beauty is lost to the eye.

London sends 4 members to parliament. It formerly was walled round, and had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate, all which were taken down in September 1760, except Newgate; and this hath also been since taken down, and a spacious new jail has been built at an immense expence. Adjoining to this noble building is an elegant sessions-house, in which the sessions for the city and county are held eight times a year; and in Giltspur-street, between Newgate and Smithfield, the ground is cleared for the erection of a large building, to serve as a prison, instead of the two compters in Wood-street and the Poultry. On the water side there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the postern gate near the Tower, and the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple Bar, which determines the bounds of the city westward.

This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds: but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses: in memory of this last there is a column erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is said, William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower: it is surrounded by a wall, and by a deep ditch, which inclose several streets, besides the Tower, properly so called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse armoury, among which are the figures of 15 Kings on horseback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining money; and the menagerie for wild beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one parish-church. It is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. In Thames-street, near the Tower, is the Custom-house. London bridge is a little farther to the west, encumbered formerly with houses on each side; but they have been taken down to render the passage more airy and commodious. Gresham-College, in Bishopsgate-ward, has been taken

down; and a new Excise-office erected on the spot; apartments being fitted up over the Royal Exchange for the Gresham committee, where there are professors, with salaries, appointed to read lectures in the different faculties. The Bank of England began to be erected in 1732: and in 1735, about a year after it was finished, a marble statue of William III. was set up in the hall; to which building two magnificent wings have been added since.—The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is the finest structure of the kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1567; but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a nobler manner, with Portland-stone: it was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000*l*. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad; and there are piazzas on the outside of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with the statues of the Kings and Queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lantern is 178 feet high.—In the place where Stock-market was held is the Mansion-house for the Lord-mayor, the first stone of which was laid in October 1739: it is a noble structure, but too heavy and too large for the use for which it was designed.—Bow church is admired for the beauty of its steeple; and that of Walbrook, behind the Mansion-house, for its curious architecture.—Guildhall, in King-street, Cheapside, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. Besides the pictures of several royal personages and judges, it is embellished with two noble cenotaphs, to the memory of the late illustrious Earl of Chatham, and of Wm. Beckford, Esq; a very popular Lord Mayor.—Blackwell-hall, in Bassishaw ward, is famous for being the greatest mart for woollen cloth in the world.—Sion college stands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London clergy; and under it there is an almshouse for ten poor men and as many women.—The general Post-office, in Lombard street, is a large commodious place.—The hospital of Bethlehem, in Moorfields, for Lunatics, is a noble and spacious building.

St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world. The model of it was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and the building was begun and finished by him. The expence amounted to 736,752*l*. 2*s*.

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Dimensions of St. Peter's Church, at Rome, and St. Paul's Cathedral, at London, compared.

The PLAN, or LENGTH and BREADTH.	FEET.	
	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
Whole Length of the Church and Porch	729	500
Whole Length of the Cross	510	250
Breadth of the Front with the Turrets	364	180
Breadth of the Front without the Turrets	318	110
Breadth of the Church and three Naves	255	130
Breadth of the Church and widest Chapels	364	180
Length of the Porch within	218	50
Breadth of the Porch within	40	20
Length of the Platea at the upper Steps	291	100
Breadth of the Nave at the Door	67	40
Breadth of the Nave at the third Pillar, and Tribuna	73	40
Breadth of the Side-aisles	29	17
Distance between the Pillars of the Nave	44	25
Breadth of the same double Pillars at St. Peter's	29	
Breadth of the same single Pillars at St. Paul's		10
Two right Sides of the great Pilasters of the Cupola	65 : 7½	25 : 35
Distance between the same Pilasters	72	40
Outward Diameter of the Cupola	189	145
Inward Diameter of the same	138	100
Breadth of the Square by the Cupola	43	
Length of the same	328	
From the Door within to the Cupola	313	190
From the Cupola to the End of the Tribuna	167	170
Breadth of each of the Turrets	77	35
Outward Diameter of the Lantern	36	18
Whole Space upon which one Pillar stands	5906	875
Whole Space upon which all the Pillars stand	23625	7000

The H E I G H T.

From the Ground without to the Top of the Cross	437½	340
The Turrets as they were at St. Peter's and are at St. Paul's	289½	220
To the Top of the highest Statues on the Front	175	135
The first Pillars of the Corinthian Order	74	33
The Breadth of the same	9	4
Their Basis and Pedestals	19	15
Their Capital	10	5
The Architrave, Frize, and Cornice	19	10
The Composite Pillars at St. Paul's and Tuscan at St. Peter's	25½	25
The Ornaments of the same Pillars above and below	14½	16

	FEET.	
	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
The HEIGHT continued.		
The Triangle of the Mezzo Relievo, with its Cornice	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Wide	92	74
The Basis of the Cupola to the Pedestals of the Pillars	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
The Pillars of the Cupola	32	28
Their Basis and Pedestals	4	5
Their Capitals, Architrave, Frize, and Cornice	12	12
From the Cornice to the outward Slope of the Cupola	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
The Lantern from the Cupola to the Ball	63	50
The Ball in Diameter	9	6
The Cross, with its Ornaments below	14	6
The Statues upon the Front, with their Pedestals	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
The outward Slope of the Cupola	89	50
The Cupola and Lantern, from the Cornice of the } Front to the Top of the Cross	280	240
The Height of the Niches in the Front	20	14
Wide	9	5
The first Windows in the Front	20	13
Wide	10	7

The Measures of St. Peter's Church are taken out of the authentic Dimensions of the best Architects of Rome, and compared upon the Place with the Italian and English Measures.

In Warwick-lane is the College of Physicians, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor gratis: the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeons-hall is in the Old-Bailey, and has been built since the surgeons company separated from that of the barbers. Doctors-Commons is in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, and is a spacious, commodious structure, with several handsome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the heralds-college, to which belong three kings at arms, with six heralds, four pursuivants, and eight proctors. It is a spacious building, with convenient apartments, and a good library relating to heraldry; and the coats of arms are kept here of all the families of note in England. Not far distant is Black-Friars-bridge, a very noble piece of architecture, and, from its central situation, very commodious for the inhabitants of the city. Near Temple-bar are the Inner and Middle Temples, which are both inns of court for the study of the law. Fleet-prison, newly built, is in Fleet-market; and Bridewell in New Bridge-street. This is an hospital for the instruction of youth, who are put out apprentices to masters of different trades who reside in the house. It is also a house of correction for vagrants.

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St. Bartholomew's hospital, near Smithfield, founded by Henry VIII. is for the sick and lame. Near it is Christ's hospital, founded by Edward VI. for the maintenance and education of the children of poor citizens and others. Here is a grammar school, from whence the head scholars are sent chiefly to Cambridge upon exhibitions; also a mathematical school founded by Charles II. with a writing, drawing, and music school.

SOUTHWARK, in Surry, being only parted from London, by its bridge, seems but a suburb of that great city; yet it contains 6 parishes, and, for its extent, number of people, trade, wealth, hospitals, alms-houses, charity-schools, &c. is inferior to few cities in England. It is mentioned in history, in the year 1053, and was a distinct corporation, governed by its own bailiff, till 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London, whose mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Sometime after this, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges; but, in the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it to the city of London for 647l. 2s. 1d. and, in consideration of a farther sum of 500 marks paid to the crown by the city, it was annexed to the said city; and by virtue of the said grant continues subject to its Lord Mayor, who has under him a steward and bailiff; and it is governed by one of its 26 aldermen, by the name of *Bridge-Ward Without*. The military government is by the lord-lieutenant of the county and 11 deputy-lieutenants. It is divided into two parts, viz. the Borough Liberty, and the Clink or Manor of Southwark. The first belongs to the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London, who by his steward holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's Hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses, within his limits; to which court belong three attornies, who are admitted by his steward. There are also three court-leets held in the Borough, for its three manors, viz. the Great Liberty, the Guild-hall, and the King's manor, wherein, besides the other business usual at such courts, are chosen the constables, ale-conners, and flesh-tasters. The Clink is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record (on the Bank-side, near St. Saviour's church), by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages, and trespasses. There is a compter for the imprisonment of offenders in the bailiwick, and another for the Clink Liberty. Besides these, there is the Marshalsea-prison, which is a prison for debtors, and the Admiralty-gaol for pirates. The county gaol for felons, called the New gaol, is likewise here. Here is a court, which was first erected for the trial of causes between the King's domestic or menial servants, of which the Knight-marshal is president, and his steward judge; to whom belong four counsellors, and six attornies;

attornies; and the court is held every Friday by him, or his deputy, for debt, damages, and trespasses, in causes for 10 miles round Whitehall, excepting London. Here is also the King's Bench prison, the rules of which are of a considerable extent, and the allowance somewhat better than that of the common prisons; for which reasons many debtors remove themselves hither by Habeas Corpus. It is properly a place of confinement in all cases triable in the King's Bench court. Near this is the county bridewell. In Southwark was formerly a palace called Suffolk-House, built by the Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII. where was afterwards a mint for the coinage of money, which consists of several streets, whose inhabitants formerly claimed a privilege of protection from arrests for debt, which has since been suppressed by the legislature, who have passed an act for establishing a court of conscience here, as well as in London, Westminster, and the Tower Hamlets, &c. for the better recovery of small debts. The Bishops of Winchester had formerly a palace here, with a park (the same that is now called Southwark-park), which is since converted into warehouses and tenements, held by lease from the bishops of that see. In the times of popery, here were no less than 18 houses on the Bankside, licensed by the Bishops of Winchester (under certain regulations confirmed by parliament), to keep whores, who were, therefore, commonly called Winchester Geese. Here are two hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's and Guy's, the noblest endowments of the kind perhaps in England. In St. George's Fields, which have of late years been greatly improved, stands the Magdalen-house. In the centre of the cross-roads is a stone obelisk, surrounded with lamps. Near this spot is a light and airy building, called the Royal Circus, for Equestrian exhibitions, &c. At the foot of the New Bridge is a noble edifice, called the Albion Mills, which are worked by the force of steam; and, opposite this, is an elegant structure for the receptacle of the celebrated museum of Sir Ashton Lever, now the property (by lottery) of James Parkinson, Esq.

WESTMINSTER, which has for so many years been the seat of our Monarchs, of our law tribunals, and of the high court of parliament; which boasts of a magnificent abbey, where most of our Sovereigns have had their sceptres and sepulchres; of a hall, the most spacious in Europe, if not in the world, without one pillar to support it; of an illustrious school, which has produced men of the greatest learning, and the highest rank, both in church and state; of a bridge, which, for its strength, elegance, and grandeur, has not its equal; of noble squares, and fine streets of grand buildings, many of them resembling palaces; a place of so much note and dignity merits a much more ample description than

than will be expected in this work ; so that we can only mention some few particulars. In 1541, Henry VIII. upon the surrender of William Benson, the last abbot, made it the see of a bishop, with a dean and 12 prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middlesex (except Fulham, belonging to the bishopric of London) for its diocese. By this means Westminster became a city, as all towns do upon their being constituted the sees of bishops, Ely excepted ; and, according to Lord Chief Justice Coke, nothing else is required to make them such : but, as Westminster never had more than one bishop, viz. Thomas Thurleby, because this bishopric was soon after dissolved by Edward VI. it could no longer be properly called a city, though by the public complaisance it has retained that name ever since ; but in acts of parliament it is stiled the city or borough of Westminster.

As for the government of Westminster, it was before the Reformation subject, both in spirituals and temporals, to its lordly abbots ; but by act of parliament, the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, it is now governed by a high-steward, an officer of great state and dignity, and commonly one of the prime nobility, chosen by the dean and chapter for life ; an under-steward, who likewise holds that honourable office for life ; a high-bailiff, named by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high-steward, for 3 years : it has also 16 burgeses and as many assistants, and a high-constable, chosen by the burgeses at the court-leet, which is held by the high steward or his deputy. Out of the 16 burgeses are chosen two chief burgeses, viz. one for each of the two precincts. The dean and chapter are invested with an ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, within the liberties of Westminster, St. Martin's le Grand, and some towns in Essex, exempted both from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London and the archbishop of Canterbury, and from the sentence of the commissary, in the case of probate of wills, &c. there is no appeal, but to the King in his high court of Chancery. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabric was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the west end ; but the cross-aisle is 129 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the east end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so curiously wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is intirely brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his Queen, of brass gilt with gold : but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them.

In the parish of St. Martin is an old building, called St. James's House, to which the court removed upon the burning of White-

hall

hall, in 1697; and it has continued to be the residence of our Kings ever since. An hospital, founded by the citizens of London before the Conquest, for 14 leprous maids, formerly stood on this spot; and from this hospital the palace, which was built by King Henry VIII. soon after the general Dissolution, derived its name. It is an irregular building, of a mean appearance from without, but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hospital was converted to the use of the royal family, as it remains to this day, and is a royal peculiar exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service of the chapel is like that in cathedrals; and for that end there belongs to it a dean, a lord-almoner, a sub-dean, forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family, twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organists, ten children, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, and a bell ringer.

When this palace was built, it abutted in the south-west upon an uncultivated swampy tract of ground, which the King inclosed, and converted into a park, called from the palace St. James's Park: he also laid it out into walks, and collected the water into one body. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by Charles II. who planted it with lime-trees, and formed a beautiful vista, near half a mile in length, called the Mall, from its being adapted to a play at bowls so called. This park, which is near a mile and half in circumference, and surrounded with magnificent structures, is constantly open, and used as a thoroughfare by all sorts of people. At the east end is a spacious parade for the guards, near which are three noble public buildings, the treasury, the horseguards, and the admiralty.

On the West side of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall and grand canal, stands the Queen's Palace. It was originally known by the name of Arlington house; but being purchased by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it in 1703, from the ground, with brick and stone, it was called Buckingham-house till the year 1762, when his present Majesty bought it; and it began to be called the Queen's Palace, from the particular pleasure the Queen expressed in the retirement of this house. It is in every respect a fine building, and not only commands a prospect of St. James's Park in front, but has a park lately much enlarged, and a canal belonging to itself, behind it, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace. It has a spacious court-yard, inclosed with iron rails, fronting St. James's Park, with offices on each side, separated from the mansion-house by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated on pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front of this house has two ranges of pilasters, of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders.

A new library has been added to this palace, filled with the best authors in various languages. Here is also a fine collection of prints; and the whole structure is adorned with a great variety

variety of pictures by the most eminent masters. Among them are the famous cartoons by Raphael, removed from Hampton Court; which are seven pieces of sacred history, taken from the New Testament, and originally designed as patterns for tapestry. They are painted on paper (whence they derive their name), with great delicacy and beauty, in water colours; the figures as large as life. The first is the miraculous draught of fishes, in which Christ appears in the boat with an air of divine gentleness. A very ingenious modern author, whose words we shall chiefly follow in the description of these admirable pieces, observes, that the exotic birds, the magnificent large fowl placed on the shore in the fore-ground, have a sea wildness in them, and, as their food was fish, contribute to express the business in hand, which is fishing; and being thus placed on the shore, prevent the heaviness which that part would otherwise have had, by breaking the parallel lines that would have been made by the boat and the base of the picture. However, in this cartoon Raphael has made a boat too little to hold the figures he has placed in it; but had he made it large enough for those figures, the picture would have been all boat; and to have made his figures small enough for a vessel of that size, would have rendered them unsuitable to the rest of the set, and less considerable: there would have been too much boat, and too little figure.

The second, which is the delivery of the keys, has received some injury, and is not now what Raphael made it. As this is the appearance of our Saviour after the resurrection, present authority, late suffering, humility and majesty, despotic command, and divine love, are at once visible in his celestial aspect. He is wrapt only in one large piece of white drapery, his left arm and breast are bare, and part of his legs naked; which was undoubtedly done to denote his appearing in his resurrection body, and not as before his crucifixion, when this dress would have been altogether improper. The figures of the eleven apostles all express the same passion of admiration, but discover it differently according to their characters. Peter receives his Master's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention; the words used on that occasion are expressed by our Saviour's pointing to a flock of sheep, and St. Peter's having just received two keys. The two next express a more open extacy, though still contrained by their awe of the divine presence. The beloved disciple has in his countenance wonder drowned in love; and the last personage, whose back is towards the presence, one would fancy to be St. Thomas, whose perplexed concern could not be better drawn, than by this acknowledgement of the difficulty to describe it. The apostle who stands in profile immediately behind St. John, has a yellow garment with red sleeves, which connects the figure with St. Peter and St. John, whose draperies are of the same species of colours; next is a loose changeable drapery:

drapery; then another different yellow with shadows bearing on purple; all which produce wonderful harmony.

The third is the miracle of healing the cripple at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple. All the figures are admirably performed; the boys are done with great judgment, and by being naked make a fine contrast. The figures are placed at one end near the corner, which varies the side of the picture, and gives an opportunity to enlarge the building with a fine portico, the like of which you must imagine must be on the other side of the main structure; all which together make a noble piece of architecture.

The fourth is the history of the death of Ananias. Here is the greatest dignity in the apostles; they are however only a subordinate group, because the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almost all the figures in the picture: what a horror and reverence is visible in the whole assembly on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

The fifth is Elymas the forcerer struck with blindness. His whole body from head to foot expresses his being blind. How admirably are terror and astonishment expressed in the people present, and how variously according to their several characters! The Proconsul has these sentiments, but as a Roman and a gentleman; the rest in several degrees and manners. The same sentiments appear in Ananias's death, together with those of joy and triumph, which naturally arise in good minds upon the sight of the divine justice and the victory of truth. What grace and majesty is seen in the great Apostle of the Gentiles, in all his actions; preaching, rending his garments, denouncing vengeance on the forcerer! The Proconsul Sergius Paulus has a greatness and grace superior to his character; and equal to what one can suppose in Cæsar, Augustus, or Trajan.

The sixth is the sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas by the people of Lyconia. The occasion of this is finely told: the man healed of his lameness, to express his sense of the divine power which appeared in these apostles, and to shew it to be him, not only a crutch is under his feet on the ground, but an old man takes up the lappet of his garment, and looks upon the limb he remembers to have been crippled, expressing great devotion and amazement; which are sentiments seen in the other, with a mixture of joy. The group of the ox and popa are taken from a bass relievo in the Villa de Medici.

The seventh is St. Paul preaching to the Athenians. The divine orator is the chief figure; but with what wonderful art are almost all the different tempers of mankind represented in that elegant audience! One is eminently distinguished as a believer, holding out his hands in rapture, and has the second place in the picture; another is wrapped up in deep suspense; another saying there is some reason in what he says; another
angry

angry and malicious at his destroying some favourite opinion; others attentive and reasoning on the matter within themselves, or with one another; while the generality attend, and wait for the opinion of those who are leading characters in the assembly: some are placed before the Apostle, some behind, not only as caring less for the preacher or the doctrine, but to raise the apostolic character, which would lose something of its dignity, if his maligners were supposed to be able to look him in the face. This picture is conducted with the greatest judgment. The attitude of St. Paul is as fine as possible, pointing out his hands to the statue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lystra would call him by that name, and worship him as a god presiding over eloquence. Thus the picture shews the subject of his preaching. The little drapery thrown over the Apostle's shoulder, and hanging down to his waist, poises the figure, which otherwise would seem ready to tumble forwards. The drapery is red and green. The back-ground is expressive of the superstition St. Paul was preaching against, as above-mentioned. No historian, orator, or poet, can possibly give so great an idea of the eloquent and zealous Apostle as this figure does; for there we see a person whose face and action no words can sufficiently describe, but which assure us, as much as those can, that that divine man must speak with good sense and to the purpose.

There were in all twelve of these cartoons, two of which are in the possession of the French King, whose predecessor Lewis XIV. is said to have offered 100,000 louis d'ors for the admirable pieces above described. The King of Sardinia has two of the others; and one belonged to a gentleman in England, who pledged it for a sum of money: but when the person who had taken this valuable deposit found it was to be redeemed, being very unwilling to part with it, he greatly damaged the drawing; for which the gentleman brought his action, and it was tried in Westminster-hall, where the picture was produced. The subject was Herod's cruelty; and, indeed, the cruel malice of the person sued seemed to flow from a principle perhaps equally diabolical and inexcusable.

Besides St. James's palace, built by Henry VIII. here were two other palaces within the precincts of Westminster, viz. Whitehall, built by Cardinal Wolsey, and burnt down, all but the banqueting-house, in 1697; and Somerset-house, built by the Duke of Somerset, (uncle to Edward VI.) upon whose attainder it fell to the Crown; and Anne of Denmark, Queen to James I. kept her court here, whence it was called Denmark-house during that reign; but it soon after recovered the name of the founder. It was the residence of Queen Catharine, dowager of King Charles II. and was settled on the late Queen Caroline, in case she had survived his late Majesty. It was pulled down in 1775,

in consequence of an act of parliament passed the year before for that purpose. The necessity of erecting proper offices for the transaction of public business, and the expedience of uniting in one place all those that have any connection with each other, were the reasons for passing the act. The principal offices intended to be kept here, are the Privy-Seal and Signet Offices; the Navy-Office; Navy-Pay; Victualling; Sick and Wounded; Ordnance; Stamp; Lottery; Salt-tax; Hackney-coach; and Hawkers and Pedlars Offices: also the Surveyor-General of Crown-Lands Office; the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; the two Auditors of Imprests; the Pipe-Office, and Comptroller of the Pipe; the Clerk of the Estreats, and Treasurers Remembrancers Offices. The King's Barge-Houses are likewise comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the Barge Master; besides houses for the Treasurer, the Pay-master, and six Commissioners of the Navy; for three Commissioners of the Victualling and their Secretary; for one Commissioner of the Stamps, and one of the Sick and Wounded: with commodious apartments in every Office for a Secretary or some other acting Officer, for a porter, and their families.

The front towards the Strand is composed of a rustic basement supporting a Corinthian order of columns, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade.

The basement consists of nine large arches, three in the middle, open, forming the principal entrance, and three at each end, filled with windows of the Doric order, adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments.

On the key-stones of these nine arches are carved, in alto-relievo, and in a very masterly manner, nine colossal masks, representing Ocean and the eight great rivers of England, Thames, Humber, Mersey, Dee, Medway, Tweed, Tyne, and Severn, with proper emblems to mark their several peculiarities.

Ocean is in the center, represented by the head of a venerable old man, whose flowing beard, resembling waves, is filled with fish of various kinds. On his forehead is placed a crescent, to denote the influence the moon has on its waters, and round his temples is bound a regal tiara, adorned with crowns, tridents, and other marks of royalty.

To the right of Ocean appears the Thames, represented by a majestic head, crowned with billing swans, and luxuriant garlands of fruits and flowers. His hair and beard are dressed and plaited in the nicest order, and his features express at once good sense, good humour, and every species of urban perfection.

The next in order is the Humber, a striking contrast to the Thames, exhibiting an athletic, hardy countenance, with the beard

beard and hair seemingly disordered by the fury of tempests. His cheeks and eyes are swelled with rage, his mouth open, and every feature distended, as expressive of the boisterous, intractable character of that river.

Next to the Humber are placed the Mersey and the Dee, one crowned with garlands of oak, the other with reeds and other aquatic productions. The last of these is the work of Signor Carlini, the other four of Mr. Wilton, all executed with a taste and skill that do great credit to these two able artists.

These are the masks which decorate the arches to the right of the centre. Those towards the left are, first, the Medway, a head similar to that of the Thames, but of a different character, marking somewhat less urbanity, being more negligently dressed, and bearing for emblems the prow of a ship of war, with sheaves of hops, and such fruits as enrich the banks of that river.

The Tweed comes next, represented by a rustic with lank hair, a rough beard, and other marks of rural simplicity, with which, however, the ingenious sculptor has artfully given to the head a character of sagacity, valour, fortitude, and strength. It is crowned with a garland of roses and thistles; and, though it be the last, is certainly not the least able performance of Mr. Wilton.

The remaining two, on the left side of the centre, are finely executed by Signor Carlini. The first represents the Tine, with a head-dress artfully composed of salmon, intermixed with kelp and other sea-weeds. The second represents the Severn: it has a similar head-dress, composed of sedges and cornucopias; from whence flow abundant streams of water, with lampreys and other species of fish that abound in that river.

I have been thus particular in the description of these nine masks, as they exhibit more variety than could be expected, and because they are executed with much more taste and skill than is usually bestowed on such works.

The Corinthian order on the basement just described consists of ten columns placed upon pedestals, and having their regular entablature; all executed with great correctness, and in the most approved style of antiquity.

The order comprehends two floors; a principal and mezzanine. The windows of this are only surrounded with architraves, while those of the principal have before them a balustrade, and are ornamented with Ionic pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. The three central ones have furthermore large tablets covering part of the architrave and frieze, on which are represented in basso-relievo medallions of the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, supported by lions; and respectively adorned with

with garlands of laurel, of myrtle, and of oak, all executed by Mr. Wilton.

The attic, which distinguishes the centre of the front, extends over three intercolumniations, and is divided into three parts by four colossal statues placed on the columns of the order, the centre division being reserved for an inscription, and the two side ones having oval windows in the form of medallions adorned with festoons of oak and laurel. The four statues represent venerable men in senatorial robes, with the cap of liberty on their heads. All of them have in one hand a fasces composed of reeds firmly bound together, an emblem of strength derived from unanimity; while the other hand of each figure sustains, respectively, the scales, the mirror, the sword, and the bridle; symbols of justice, prudence, valour, and moderation; qualities by which dominion can alone be maintained. The two figures nearest the centre were made by Signor Carlini; the two at the extremities by Signor Ceracchi, an Italian sculptor, who resided some time in London, whose abilities the architect wished to encourage and keep among us; but the little employment found in England for sculptors, however excellent, frustrated his intentions.

The attic terminates with a group, consisting of the arms of the British Empire, supported on one side by the Genius of England, on the other by Fame sounding her trumpet. The whole is a much-approved performance of Mr. Bacon.

The three open arches in the Strand front form the principal entrance to the whole structure. They open to a spacious and stately vestibule, uniting the street with the back front, and serving as the general atrium to the whole edifice, but more particularly to the Royal Academy, and to the Royal and Antiquary Societies, the entrances to all which are under cover.

The vestibule is decorated with columns of the Doric order, whose entablatures support the vaults, which are modestly set off, as is the whole composition, but with well-chosen antique ornaments, among which are intermixed the cyphers of their Majesties and the Prince of Wales.

Over the central doors in this vestibule are placed two busts executed in Portland stone by Mr. Wilton. That on the academy side represents Michel Angelo Bonarroti, the first of artists; that on the societies, Sir Isaac Newton, the first of philosophers.

The front of this building towards the principal court, is considerably wider than that of the Strand, being near two hundred feet in extent, and is composed of a *corps-de-logis* with two projecting wings. The style of decoration is, however, nearly the same.

The five masks on the key-stones of the arches, representing
lares,

lares, or tutelar deities of the place, are able performances of the ingenious Mr. Nollekens.

The statues of the attic represent the four parts of the globe: America armed and breathing defiance; the rest loaded with tributary fruits and treasures. They are all executed in a very masterly manner by Mr. Wilton.

The couronnement, or attic-finishing, by Mr. Bacon, like that of the Strand front, is composed by the British arms, placed on a cartel surrounded with sedges and sea-weeds. It is supported by tritons armed with tridents, and holding a festoon of nets, filled with fish, and other marine productions. The front towards the Thames has a noble terrace, which commands a very beautiful prospect. This front, as well as the two sides of the grand quadrangle, are finished in a style corresponding with the magnificence of the two fronts I have more particularly described.

Before we leave this front I must not omit to mention the two sunk courts surrounded with very elegant rustic arcades, and serving to give light to the basement-story of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, and the rooms intended to contain the national records. In the middle of each of these courts is a reservoir of water, serving not only to all the cellar-stories, but also the engines in case of fire. The water is served from the New-River; and being almost constantly on, must, I apprehend, prevent all accidents of fire, more especially as great care has been taken throughout the building to render it as little liable to them as possible.

Returning from the great court to the Doric vestibule before described, you find on the right hand the entrance to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The Royal Society were founded by Charles II. and hold their meetings under a president here: the annual election of officers is on St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30. The Society of Antiquaries were honoured with a Royal Charter in 1751; the King is patron: the annual election of officers is on St. George's day, April 23.

On the left is the entrance into the apartments of the Royal Academy.

Near Exeter Exchange is an ancient building, called the Savoy, from Peter Earl of Savoy and Richmond, who first erected a house here in 1245. This house afterwards came into the possession of the friars of Montjoy, of whom Queen Eleanor, wife of King Henry III. purchased it for her son, Henry Duke of Lancaster. The Duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it at an immense expence; and in the reign of Edward III. this was reckoned one of the finest palaces in England; but in 1381, it was burnt to the ground, with all its sumptuous furniture, by the Kentish rebels under Wat

Tyler. Henry VII. began to rebuild it in its present form, for an hospital for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but the hospital was suppressed by Edward VI. who granted its furniture, together with 700*l.* a year of its revenues, to the hospitals of Christ's church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell. The Savoy has ever since belonged to the crown, and consists of a large edifice, built with free stone and flint, in which detachments of the King's Guards lie, where they have a prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and lodgings for recruits. A part of the Savoy was allotted by King William III. to the French refugees, who have still a chapel here, which was the ancient chapel or church of the hospital.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign Westminster had but four parish-churches, besides St. Peter's, viz. St. Margaret's, St. Martin's in the Fields, the Savoy church, and St. Clement's Danes; but now it has two parish churches in that called the city, viz. St. Margaret's and St. John's; and seven parish-churches in its liberty, viz. St. Clement's Danes, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover Square. It first returned Members to Parliament in the 1st of Edward VI. The number of its houses may be estimated from a review of the last poll for Westminster in 1784, by which it appears here are the greatest number of voters of any place in the kingdom, except the county of York; for, upon shutting the books, the numbers appeared for Lord Hood 6694, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox 6233, and Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. 5998. At the contest in 1780, the numbers were for Sir George Brydges Rodney 5298, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox 4878, the Earl of Lincoln 4257. At the contest in 1749, between Lord Trentham (now Marquis of Stafford) and Sir George Vandeput, his Lordship polled 4811, and Sir George 4654. The precinct of St. Martin's le Grand, though in the city of London, is subject to the city or borough of Westminster, whose Deputy-steward holds a court of record here once a week, for the trial of capias's, attachments, and all personal actions: this precinct has therefore sometimes claimed a right to vote for its Members of Parliament, but it has not always been allowed. The great hall of Westminster, as to whose founder historians are not agreed, is 100 feet wide in the roof, 300 feet long, and 90 feet high. Its noble bridge, which was begun in June, 1738, was first opened Nov. 17, 1750. It is 1223 feet long, 44 broad, and consists of 13 arches, of which the centre arch is 76 feet wide. It is built chiefly of stone from Port-

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land and Purbeck, and has several watch-houses on it, besides alcoves for shelter from rain, &c. 12 watchmen do duty on it (six from each side of the water), and there are 32 lamps, with each three burners, to light it.

But of all the public structures that engage the attention of the curious, the British Museum is the greatest. It was formerly called Montagu-house, because the noble family of that name built it for their town residence. It was purchased by money granted by Parliament 1753, and designed not only as a library for gentlemen to study in, but also as a place for the reception of natural and artificial curiosities, to be shewn to every person gratis, according to a prescribed form of rules.

All the books belonging to the Kings of England, from Henry VII. to the death of his late Majesty, are deposited here, together with all the manuscripts collected by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton. All the curiosities of the late Sir Hans Sloane are also here, and the whole valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the late Earl of Oxford.

Many other benefactions have been since added to this valuable library; particularly by Mr. Edward Wortley Montague, and the Honourable Sir W. Hamilton, Envoy at Naples. Dr. Gifford, one of the late officers, also made this public foundation a present of a fine set of paintings by Vanddyke, preserved in the greatest perfection; and one copy of every book entered in the hall of the Company of Stationers is always sent here, as it was formerly to his Majesty's library at Westminster.

The Museum is under the direction of forty-two trustees, twenty-one of whom are appointed to act in consequence of their being great officers of state. Two are chosen as descendants of the Cotton's, two for Sloane's collection, and two for the Harleian manuscripts, besides fifteen elected for the others. A committee of three at least is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter; but no person can be admitted into any office in the house, except by a warrant signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The domestic officers of the house are, a principal librarian, to whom all the others are subject; the keeper of the natural curiosities, and his deputy; the keeper of the printed books, and his deputy; the keeper of the antiquities, and his deputy; the keeper of the reading room; the messenger, and his deputy; with the porter and housekeeper, under whom there are several women servants, to do the necessary business of the house.

xxviii DESCRIPTION OF LONDON, &c.

As this foundation is altogether for the use of the public, and the only one in London free for their reception without any expence, we shall next lay before our readers the form of admission.

Such literary gentlemen as desire to study in it from time to time, are to give in their names, and places of abode, signed by one of the officers, to the committee; and if no objection is made, they are admitted to peruse any books or manuscripts, which are brought to them by the messenger, as soon as they come to the reading room, in the morning at nine o'clock, and this order lasts six months, after which they may have it renewed, as often as they please. There are some curious manuscripts, however, which they are not permitted to peruse, unless they make a particular application to the committee, and then they obtain them; but they are taken back to their proper places in the evening, and brought again in the morning.

Those who come to see the curiosities, are obliged to give in their names to the porter, who enters them in a book, which is given to the principal librarian, who strikes them off, and orders the tickets to be given in the following manner:—During the months of May, June, July, and August, forty-five are admitted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, viz. fifteen at nine in the forenoon, fifteen at eleven, and fifteen at one in the afternoon. On Mondays and Fridays, fifteen are admitted at four o'clock in the afternoon, and fifteen at six. The other eight months in the year, forty-five are admitted in three different companies, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at nine, eleven, and one o'clock. Those who desire to walk in the gardens are admitted by tickets, which last one year, with this difference, that they are all dated from the first of January, although the person should not apply for them till September.

For the advantage of those who may wish to make excursions by water to the different places on the banks of the Thames, we here add a list of the Watermen's Fares, as settled by the Lord Mayor, with the consent of the Privy Council; observing, however, that there are some contradictions in it, which ought to be rectified.

From London to Gravesend, oars 6s. with company, 9d. each.

To Grays, oars 5s. with comp. 8d. each.

To

DESCRIPTION OF LONDON, &c. xxix

- To Greenhithe, oars 4s. with comp. 8d. each.
- To Purfleet, oars 4s. 6d. with comp. 8d. each.
- To Erith, oars 4s. with comp. 8d. each.
- To Woolwich, oars 3s. with comp. 5d. each.
- To Blackwall, oars, 2s. 6d. with comp. 4d. each.
- To Greenwich, oars 2s. sculler 1s. 3d. with comp. 4d. each.
- To Deptford, oars 1s. 6d. sculler 1s. with comp. 3d. each.
- To Limehouse, oars 1s. sculler 6d.
- To New Crane, Shadwell Dock, and Ratcliff Cross, oars 1s. sculler 6d.
- From New Crane, and all the stairs below as far as Limehouse, to Greenwich or Deptford, oars 1s. sculler 9d.
- From London to Wapping Dock and opposite, oars 8d. sculler 4d.
- To the Hermitage, oars 6d. sculler 3d.
- To Rotherhithe Church stairs and Rotherhithe, oars 6s. sculler 3d.
- From St. Olave's to Rotherhithe Church Stairs, Rotherhithe Stairs, and opposite, oars 8d. sculler 4d.
- From Billingsgate or St. Olave's to St. Saviour's Mill, oars 6d. sculler 3d.
- Over the water directly between London Bridge and Limehouse, for the next boat, a sculler, 2d.
- From London Bridge, on either side above, to Somerset House and opposite, oars 6d. sculler 3d.
- From London Bridge, on either side to Westminster, oars 1s. sculler 6d.
- From any of the stairs below Somerset House to Westminster Bridge, oars 8d. sculler 4d.
- From London Bridge, on either side above the said bridge, and all the stairs below Somerset, to Lambeth, Vauxhall, or Marble Hall, oars 1s. 6d. sculler 9d.
- From Whitehall or Westminster to Lambeth, or Vauxhall, or White Hart Stairs, oars 8d. sculler 4d.
- From Somerset House, Hungerford, Whitehall, or Westminster, to Vauxhall, oars 1s. sculler 6d.*
- From Somerset House or Hungerford to Lambeth, Vauxhall, or White Hart Stairs, oars 1s. sculler 6d.*
- From Temple Stairs, Dorset Stairs, Blackfriars, and Paul's Wharf, to Lambeth, oars 8d. sculler 4d.
- Over the Water directly, in the next boat, between London Bridge and Vauxhall, sculler 2d.
- From London to Chelsea, Battersea, and Wandsworth, oars 2s. sculler 1s. with comp. 4d. each.

* These two must be wrong, if the preceding article is right.

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To Putney, Fulham, and Barn Elms, oars 2s. 6d. with comp. 5d. each.

To Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnes, and Mortlake, oars 3s. with comp. 6d. each.

To Brentford, oars 3s. 6d. with comp. 6d. each.

To Isleworth, oars 4s. with comp. 8d. each.

To Richmond, oars 4s. 6d. with comp. 8d. each.

To Twickenham and Tide-End-Town, oars 5s. with comp. 9d. each.

To Kingston, oars 6s. with comp. 9d. each.

To Hampton Court, oars 6s. with comp. 1s. each.

To Hampton Town, Sunbury, and Walton upon Thames, oars 7s. with comp. 1s. each.

To Weybridge and Chertsey, oars 10s. with comp. 1s. each.

To Stains, oars 12s. with comp. 1s. each.

To Windsor, oars 14s. with comp. 2s. each.

Over the water directly from any of the above places to the opposite shore, every single person 1d. a sculler 2d.

No more than six persons to be taken into any wherry, as one fare, for any of the above prices.

CAMDEN, P.
AMHERST,
LI. KENYON.

AMBULATOR;

O R, A

TOUR ROUND LONDON.

A.

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, a village in Hertfordshire, situated about four miles to the S. W. of St. Alban's, to whose abbey it was given by King John, in order to find the monks in clothes. The church is a handsome edifice, with a fine tower. This village is famous for being the birth place of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman who ever attained to the papal dignity, who was made Pope by the title of Adrian IV. and had his stirrup held by the Emperor Frederic while he dismounted: but notwithstanding his pride, it is a still more indelible stain to his memory, that, when Sovereign Pontiff, he suffered his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury. This place gave the title of Baron to the late Lord Raymond, who built the house called Langley-Bury, near this village; which, at his death, he left to Sir John Filmer, of East Sutton, in Kent. It is at present inhabited by Sir Henry Grey, Bart.

ABBS COURT, in the parish of Walton upon Thames, in Surry. The Lord of this Manor, which is also called Aps, used formerly, upon All-Saints Day, to give a barrel of beer, and a quarter of corn baked into loaves, to as many poor as came. This charity was begun in the times of popery, in order, as it is supposed, to encourage prayers for the deliverance of souls out of purgatory.

ACTON (EAST and WEST), two villages, about five miles from London, a little north of the Oxford road. East Acton is noted for medicinal wells near it, which are frequented in the summer months.

ADDINGTON, a village in Surry, three miles from Croydon, situated at the descent of a high, spacious common, to which it gives name. Its church is said to be above 300 years old. The Lord of the Manor held it in the reign of Henry III. by the service of making his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the King's kitchen at his coronation; and so late as the coronation of Charles II. Thomas Leigh, Esq; then Lord of the Manor, made a mess according to his tenure, and brought it to his Majesty's table, when that King accepted of his service, though he did not taste what he had prepared.

ADSCOMB, in Surry, near Croydon, is the seat of William Draper, Esq; the paintings and furniture of which are fine.

St. ALBAN's, a large and very ancient town in Hertfordshire, 21 miles from London, was so called from St. Alban, who is said to have been the first martyr in England, and being afterwards canonized, and interred on a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, a monastery was erected and dedicated to him by King Offa. Edward VI. incorporated this town by a charter, granting the inhabitants a Mayor, a High-Steward, a Recorder, 12 Aldermen, 24 Assistants, a Town Clerk, &c. but the Mayor and Steward are here the only Justices of Peace. Here are three churches, besides the ancient cathedral called St. Alban's, belonging to the monastery, which is now a parish-church, having been purchased by the inhabitants of Edward VI. for 400*l*.

The high altar is in the Gothic taste, but very fine; and some years ago Mr. Polehampton made this parish a present of a handsome altar-piece, the subject of which is the Lord's Supper.

In this ancient edifice is a monument and effigies of King Offa, its founder, who is represented seated on his throne; and underneath is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

The founder of the church, about the year 793,
Whom you behold ill painted on his throne
Sublime, was once for **MERCIAN OFFA** known.

The shrine of St. Alban stood on the eastern part of the church, where the Archdeacon's court is now held, and in the pavement are yet to be seen six holes, wherein the supporters of it were fixed. The following inscription is also still to be seen:

S. ALBANUS

S. ALBANUS VEROLAMENSIS, ANGLORUM PROTOMARTYR, 17 Junii, 293.

In the north-east corner is an old gallery, and on the edges are carved figures of all those wild beasts which used to infest this part of the island.

In the south aisle is the monument of Humphry, brother to King Henry V. commonly distinguished by the title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. It is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered. In niches on one side are seventeen Kings, but in the niches on the other side there are no statues remaining. The inscription, in Latin, alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man detected by the Duke, and may be thus translated :

Sacred to the memory of the best of men.

Inter'd within this consecrated ground,
Lies he whom Henry his protector found :
Good Humphry, Glo'ster's Duke, who well could spy
Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye.
His country's light, the state's rever'd support,
Who peace and rising learning deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd :
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wife,
Both to herself, her King, and country vile;
Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land :
Yet spite of envy shall his glory stand.

About fifty years ago, in digging a grave, a pair of stairs were discovered that lead down to a vault where his leaden coffin was found, in which his body was preserved entire, by a kind of pickle in which it lay, only the flesh was wasted from the legs, the pickle at that end being dried up.

In the vault, which has no offensive smell, is a crucifix painted on the wall; on each side of the head is a cup, a third at the hip, and a fourth at the feet.

The coins and other pieces of Roman antiquities, dug up at Old Verulam, are deposited in the vestry of this Abbey, and are well worth a traveller's notice.

A little to the south of St. Stephen's church are the remains of the church and house of St. Julian, which was founded for lazars by Gaufridus, Abbot of St. Alban's, who endowed it with several tithes, &c.

St. Peter's church is a good building, on the east side of the town. In this church is a monument for Robert Pemberton, Esq; who built six alms-houses, for the maintenance of six poor widows. In this parish also are nine alms-houses, built

by Sarah duchess of Marlborough, for thirty-six persons, with an allowance of fifty shillings a quarter, and a piece of garden-ground to each. This lady had a house called Holywell, in St. Stephen's parish, on the river Ver or Verulam, built by her consort the Duke. This is now one of the seats of Earl Spencer.

In the church of St. Michael are many monuments, particularly that of the celebrated Lord Bacon, and George Grimston, Esq. the former of whose effigies is in alabaster, seated in an elbow chair, with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

" Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount St. Alban's; or, by his more known titles, the Light of the Sciences, and the Law of Eloquence, was thus accustomed to sit ;
 " who, after having unravelled all the mysteries of natural
 " and civil wisdom, fulfilled the decree of nature, *that things*
" joined should be loosed, in the year of our Lord 1626, and of
 " his age 66.

" This was erected to the memory of so great a man, by
 " Thomas Meautys, who revered him while living, and
 " admires him dead."

In the middle of the town stood one of those magnificent crosses erected by King Edward I. between Lincolnshire and Westminster, to the memory of his Queen Eleanor. It was rebuilt in 1703, and repaired in 1731 and 1744.

Near St. Alban's is a fort, at a place called by the common people the Oyster Hills, which is supposed to have been the camp of Ostorius, the Roman Proprætor. This town is the largest in the county, and, besides the four churches, has several meeting-houses, two charity-schools, and three fairs, and, on Saturday, one of the best markets for wheat in England. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Beauclercs.

As you enter St. Alban's, a curious water mill has lately been erected for polishing diamonds, which saves a considerable expence, as they used to be done by horses or men.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, a small but very ancient borough, in Buckinghamshire, situated in a vale between woody hills, 26 miles from London. It is pleasantly situated on the river Coln, but much decayed from what it was formerly. The town consists of a long street divided about the middle by a shorter cross street, in the intersection of which stands the church, said to be the best rectory in the county, it being well endowed by Geoffery de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, in the reign of King Stephen. Here is a handsome market-house, built with brick, on arched pillars, (with a dome, in which is a clock and a bell,) near 100 years ago.

ago, by Sir William Drake, Knight. It has a free-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and here is also a fine seat called Sharneloes, the manor of which formerly belonged to the noble family of the Russels; but in the reign of James I. it came to the Drakes, with the property of the borough, by the marriage of the only daughter and heiress of William Tothill, Esq. William Drake, Esq. is the present owner.—The town sends two members to parliament, chosen by the Lord's tenants of the borough paying scot and lot, who are about 150 in number. It has a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs.

AMWELL, a village south of Ware, twenty-one miles from London, famous for giving rise to the New River, which proceeding in a direct course by the church, receives a spring which flows with great abundance. In this village is the house and elegant gardens of the late John Scott, Esq. who has rendered the whole spot particularly interesting to the sentimental traveller, by a very beautiful poem called "Amwell." *See NEW RIVER.*

ANCHORWICKE, near Stains, formerly a nunnery, and for many years belonging to the Harcourt family. It is now the seat of Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. The house is ancient, large, and beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames. *See RUNNYMEAD.*

ASHFORD, a village near Stains, in Middlesex, adorned with the seats of the Earl of Kinoul, and the Duke of Argyll.

ASHRIDGE, in Hertfordshire; the old family seat of the Duke of Bridgewater. The park is fine, but the house is suffered to go to decay. It is three miles from Berkhamstead.

ASHTED, a village in Surry, near Epsom Wells, where there is a handsome seat and park belonging to the Earl of Suffolk. The church, which stands on the side of the park, has several monuments.

AVELEY, a pleasant village, in Essex, twenty miles from London, on the road from Hornchurch to Tilbury Fort. *See BELHOUSE.*

B.

BAILEYS, between Slough and Salt-Hill, twenty-one miles from London, the agreeable seat of the late Lord Godolphin.

BANCROFT's beautiful Alms-house, School, and Chapel, at Mile-End, were erected by the Drapers Company, in 1735, pursuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed to that company the sum of 28,000*l.* and upwards, in real and personal estates, for purchasing a site, and build-

ing upon it an alms-house, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men, a chapel, and school-room for 100 poor boys, and two dwelling-houses for the school-masters, and endowing the same. He also ordered, that each of the alms-men should have 8l. and half a chaldron of coals yearly, and a gown of baize every third year; that the school-boys should be clothed, and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; that each of the masters, besides their houses, should have a salary of 30l. per annum, and the yearly sum of 20l. for coals and candles, for their use, and that of the school, with a sufficient allowance for books, paper, pens, and ink; that the committee of the court of assistants should have 5l. for a dinner, at their annual visitation of the alms-house and school; and that 3l. 10s. should be given for two half-yearly sermons, to be preached in the parish churches of St. Helen and St. Michael Cornhill, or elsewhere, in commemoration of this foundation, at which the alms-men and boys were to be present. To each of these boys, when put out apprentices, he gave 4l. but if they were put to service, they were to have no more than 2l. 10s. to buy them clothes.

The edifice is not only neat, but elegant, consisting of two wings, and a centre detached from both of them. In the middle of the front is the chapel, before which is a noble portico with Ionic columns, and coupled pilasters at the corners, supporting a pediment, in the plane of which is the dial. There is an ascent to the portico by a flight of steps, and over the chapel is a handsome turret. On each side of the portico are two houses like those in the wings. The construction of the wings is uniform, lofty, and convenient. The square is surrounded with gravel walks, with a large grass-plot in the middle, and next the road the wall is adorned with handsome iron rails and gates. In short, the ends of the wings next the road being placed at a considerable distance from it, the whole is seen to the greatest advantage.

It is worthy of remark, that this Banerost, who left so large a sum for erecting and endowing this fine hospital, was one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and, as he rose to be senior officer, often sold out, and became Young Man, receiving a gratuity from each for the sake of seniority; and living to be old, he got a considerable sum of money by this practice, by informations; and summoning the citizens before the Lord-Mayor upon the most trifling occasions, and other things not belonging to his office. He not only pillaged the poor, but also many of the rich, who rather than lose time in appearing before that magistrate, gave money to get rid of this common pest of the citizens, which, together with his numerous quarterages from the brokers, &c. enabled him to amass annually a considerable sum of money.

BANSTED,

BANSTED, a village in Surry, situated between Darking and Croydon, famous for producing a great number of walnuts, but much more for its neighbouring downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the agreeable seats in that neighbourhood, and the extensive prospect of several counties on both sides the Thames, and for the fineness of the turf, covered with a short grass, intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkable for its sweetness: but the plough has for many years made such considerable encroachments upon it, that the pasture and flocks are greatly diminished. In these downs there is a four-mile course for horse-races, which is much frequented.

BARKING, a large market-town in Essex, nine miles from London, on the river Rothing, which is navigable to Ilford, and on a creek that leads to the Thames. The town is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The parish has a church and two chapels of ease, one at Ilford, and another called New Chapel, on the side of Epping-Forest; and the great and small tythes are computed at above 600*l. per annum*. In this town was anciently a Benedictine nunnery, said to be the oldest and richest in England. It was founded by Erkenwald, son of Offa, King of the Mercians, about the year 765, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Ethelburgha. In the year 870 the Danes destroyed this monastery; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and at the dissolution, was valued at 862*l.* a year by Dugdale, and at 1048*l.* by Speed. Adelia, an abbess of this convent, about the year 1190, founded here, upon the road to London, an hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the leprous tenants or servants of the convent. There are not now any remains of the nunnery to be seen. Barking has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on October 22. See *BIFRONS* and *EASTBURY HOUSE*.

BARNES, a village in Surry, almost encompassed by the Thames, between Mortlake and Barn-Elms, seven miles from London, and five from Kingston.

BARNET, a market town in Hertfordshire, in the road to St. Alban's, eleven miles from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping or Cheaping Barnet, from King Henry the Second's granting the monks of St. Alban's the privilege of holding a market here; the word Cheap, or Chepe, being an ancient word for a market. The church is a chapel of ease to the village of East Barnet. Here is a free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed partly by that Princess, and partly by Alderman Owen, of London, whose additional endowment is paid by the Fishmongers company, who appoint 24 governors,

nors, by whom the master and usher are chosen to teach seven children gratis, and all the other children of the parish for 5s. a quarter. Here is also an alms-house, founded and endowed by James Ravenscroft, Esq. for six widows. It has a market on Mondays, and two fairs.

This place is remarkable for the decisive battle fought here between the houses of York and Lancaster, on Easter-day, 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick, styled the *Setter-up and Puller-down of Kings*, was slain, with many of the principal nobility. The place supposed to be the field of battle is a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in 1740, a stone column was erected, by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart. on which is an inscription to commemorate that great event.

BARNET (EAST), a pleasant village in Hertfordshire, near Whetstone and Enfield Chase, formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, discovered in a neighbouring common above 100 years ago. The church is a mean edifice; but the rectory is very beneficial. *See* WROTHAM.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, on the river Thames, four miles from London. The gardens about this place are noted for producing the finest asparagus. It gave the title of Baron to the celebrated Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who had a seat here, a plain old building, in which he died, in 1751, at the age of near fourscore years. He was buried in the church, in which is a monument to his memory, and that of his second wife, who was relict of the Marquis de Villette, and niece of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon. On this is the following inscription:

Here lies

HENRY ST. JOHN,

In the reign of Queen Anne,
Secretary of War, and Secretary of State,
And Viscount Bolingbroke:

In the days of King George the First,
And King George the Second,
Something more and better.

His attachment to Queen Anne
Exposed him to a long and severe persecution:

He bore it with firmness of mind,
The enemy to no national party,
The friend to no faction;

Distinguished under the cloud of a proscription,
Which had not been entirely taken off,

By zeal to maintain the liberty,
And to restore the ancient prosperity,
of Great Britain.

In

In the same vault
Are interred, the remains of
Mary-Clara des Champs de Mareilly,
Marchioness of Villette, and Viscountess
Bolingbroke,

Born of a noble family,
Bred in the court of Lewis XIV.
She reflected a lustre on the former,
By the superior accomplishments of her
Mind :

She was an ornament to the latter,
By the amiable dignity and grace of her
Behaviour.

She lived
The honour of her own sex,
The delight and admiration of ours.
She died

An object of imitation to both,
With all the firmness that reason,
With all the resignation that religion
Can inspire.

The church has lately been rebuilt, and is a handsome edifice.

Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free-school for twenty boys. A bridge from hence to Chelsea was built at the expence of the late Earl Spencer.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Buckinghamshire, in the road to Oxford, 24 miles from London. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Mr. Waller, the celebrated poet, who had a handsome seat here, which is still in the possession of his descendant. The gardens belonging to it were considered, before the improvements of these times, as very magnificent. There is a banqueting room in one part of them, built by the celebrated Colin Campbell, which is a most beautiful and well-proportioned edifice. There is a fine monument erected in the church-yard to the memory of the poet, with an inscription by Mr. Rymer, which is to be seen in every edition of his works.

BEACONSFIELD HOUSE, the elegant seat of Mrs. Dupré, is situated within half a mile of Beaconsfield. The apartments are handsomely fitted up, and the situation is beautiful. But the prospects from the house, though truly picturesque, are not remarkably extensive. See GREGORY'S.

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent, 10 miles from London. Here is Langley, the residence of Mrs. Amy Burrel, and Beckenham place, the seat of John Cator, Esq.

BEDDINGTON,

BEDDINGTON, in Surry, between Carshalton and Croydon, the seat of the ancient family of the Carews, is a noble edifice; but the wings are too deep for the body of the house, for they should either have been placed at a greater distance, or not have been so long. The court before them is fine, as is the canal in the park, which lies before this court, and has a river running through it. All the flat part of the park is taken up with very fine gardens, which extend in vistas two or three miles. The orangery is said to be the only one in England that is planted in the natural ground, and the trees, which are above 100 years old, were brought out of Italy by Sir Francis Carew, Bart. They are, however, secured in the winter by moveable covers. The pleasure-house, which was also built by Sir Francis, has the famous Spanish Armada painted on the top of it, and under it is a cold bath. The church is a beautiful small Gothic pile, built of stone, in the north and south aisles of which are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals: and here are also two charity-schools, one for boys, and the other for girls.

BEECH WOOD, near St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire; the seat of Sir John Sebright, Baronet.

BELHOUSE, the ancient seat of the late Thomas Lennard Barrett, Lord Dacre, at Aveley, in Essex, came into the family of the Barretts, of Hawkhurst, in Kent, by the marriage of John Barrett with Alice Belhouse, sister and heiress of John Belhouse, of this place. This noble mansion, which is situated in a well-wooded park, about 3 miles round, was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. by John Barrett, great-grandson of the above-mentioned John. In 1644, Sir Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, bequeathed it to his cousin Richard Lennard, great-grandson of Richard second Lord Dacre, on condition of his taking his name and arms. The late Lord, who was great-grandson of the said Richard Lennard, much improved this ancient mansion; and to his skill in architecture Belhouse owes the elegant neatness of its decorations, from designs made by himself, and executed under his own immediate inspection, in completing which he contracted a disorder that deprived him of the use of his limbs for several years before his death.

BELSYSE is situated on the south-west side of Hampstead hill, Middlesex, and was a fine seat belonging to the Lord Wotton, and afterwards to the Earl of Chesterfield: but in the year 1720 it was converted into a place of polite entertainment, particularly for music, dancing, and play, when it was much frequented on account of its neighbourhood to London; but since that time it has been suffered to run to ruin.

BELVEDERE-HOUSE, the seat of Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart.

Bart. is situated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent, about 14 miles from London, and commands a vast extent of country many miles beyond the Thames, which is about a mile and a half distant. This river and navigation add greatly to the beauty of this scene, which exhibits as pleasing a landscape of the kind as imagination can form. The innumerable ships employed in the immense trade of London are beheld continually sailing up and down the river. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind. This gentleman has very judiciously laid out his grounds, and made many beautiful vistas. The old house was but small; Sir Sampson, therefore, built a very noble mansion, and the only apartment left of the former is an elegant drawing-room, built by his father. The collection of pictures is well worth the attention of the curious. It is not very large, but contains many capital productions of the greatest masters. The following is a catalogue of them :

View of Venice	—	—	—
Ditto, with the Doge marrying the sea,	—	—	} Canaletti.
its companion	—	—	
Time bringing Truth to light, a sketch	—	—	Rubens.
The Alchymist	—	—	Teniers.
Portrait of Sir John Gage	—	—	Holbein.
A landscape	—	—	G. Poussin.
Battle of the Amazons	—	—	Rottenhammer.
The unjust Steward	—	—	Quintin Matsys.
Noah's Ark	—	—	Velvet Brughel.
St. Catherine	—	—	Leonardo da Vinci.
Van Tromp	—	—	Francis Hals.
Vulcan, or the element of fire	—	—	Bassan.
A picture of horses, its companion	—	—	Wouvermans.
Two insides of churches, small	—	—	De Neef.
A Dutchwoman and her three children	—	—	Sir Ant. More.
Rembrandt painting an old woman	—	—	by himself.
A courtezan and her gallant	—	—	Giorgione.
The golden age	—	—	Velvet Brughel.
Snyders with his wife and child	—	—	Rubens.
Rebecca bringing presents to Laban	—	—	De la Hyre.
Boors at cards	—	—	Teniers.
The element of Earth	—	—	Jai. Bassan.
Marriage in Cana of Galilee	—	—	P. Veronese.
Two landscapes	—	—	G. Poussin.
The genealogy of Christ	—	—	Albert Durer.
Beggar-boys at cards	—	—	Salvator Rosa.
Herod consulting the wise men	—	—	Rembrandt.
Marriage of St. Catherine	—	—	Old Palma.

Two fine bas-relievos, in brass, one Bacchus and Ariadne, the other Ceres teaching Triptolemus the use of the plough	—	<i>by Soldani.</i>
The Conception, painted for an altar piece	—	<i>Murillo.</i>
The Flight into Egypt, its companion	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and sundry figures, an emblematic subject	—	<i>Tintoret.</i>
Mars and Venus	—	<i>P. Veronese.</i>
Christ among the Doctors	—	<i>L. Giordano.</i>
Duke of Buckingham's mistresses, her three children, and a son of Rubens	—	<i>by himself.</i>
A landscape	—	<i>Claude.</i>
Leopold's gallery	—	<i>Teniers.</i>
Tenier's own gallery, its companion	—	<i>Ditto.</i>

BERKELEY-SQUARE, in the parish of St. George's, Westminster; one of the finest Squares in the metropolis. The Marquis of Lansdowne's house at the bottom of it is a princely mansion. It was begun by the Earl of Bute, who sold it before the walls were finished to his Lordship, then Earl of Shelburne. It is completed by its present noble owner, with great taste and magnificence. The square is adorned with an equestrian statue of his present Majesty, in the character of Marcus Aurelius.

BERKHAMSTED, an ancient town in Hertfordshire, 26 miles to the N. W. of London, was anciently a Roman town, and, during the Heptarchy, the residence of the Mercian kings. William the Conqueror was obstructed by the Abbot of St. Alban's here, till he swore to the nobility to preserve the laws made by his predecessors; and here Henry II. kept his court, and granted the town all the laws and liberties it had enjoyed under Edward the Confessor. It was a borough in the reign of Henry III. and James I. to whose children this place was a nursery, made it a corporation, by the name of the Bailiff and Burgesses of Berkhamsted St. Peter; the Burgesses to be twelve, to chuse a Recorder and Town Clerk, to have a prison, &c. but in the next reign it was so impoverished by the civil wars, that the government was dropped, and has not been since renewed. Its market on Saturday is also much decayed, but it has three fairs. The town extends itself far in a broad street, and handsome buildings, and is pleasantly surrounded with high and hard ground, full of hedge-rows, and arable land. What remains of the castle, which is but one third of it, was not long ago the seat of the Careys, and is now the seat of the Ropers. The remains of it shew it to have been a place of great strength. Here is a spacious church dedicated to

to St. Peter, which has eleven of the Apostles on its pillars, with a sentence of the creed on each, and on the twelfth pillar is St. George killing the dragon. The other public buildings are, a free school, which is a handsome brick structure, well endowed, the King being patron, and the Warden of All Souls College, in Oxford, visitor; and a handsome alms-house, built and endowed by Mr. John Sayer and his wife, who gave 1300*l.* for that purpose.

BERTIE PLACE, in Kent, the seat of Lord Robert Bertie, is situated near Chislehurst, in Kent, at the distance of 12 miles from London. This ancient mansion was for some generations in the possession of the family of Farrington. Lieutenant General Thomas Farrington left it to his son Thomas Farrington, Esq. who, dying without issue in 1758, bequeathed it by will to his sister's son Lord Robert Bertie, third son of Robert Duke of Ancaster. Lord Robert greatly improved both the house and grounds.

BETCHWORTH, a village in Surry, with a castle of the same name, near which the river Mole rises.

BETHNAL-GREEN, near Mile-End, and lately one of the hamlets of Stepney, from which parish it was separated by an act of parliament in the 13th year of his late Majesty. The old Roman way from London led through it, and joining the military way from the west, passed with it to Lea ferry, at Old Ford. Within this hamlet, Bonner, Bishop of London, had a palace; and the Trinity House have an hospital for twenty-eight decayed seamen, who have been masters of ships, or pilots, or their widows, which is situated in Mile-End road. It is a very fine building.

The church, built pursuant to the above act, is placed at the north-east corner of Hare-street, Spitalfields, and is a neat, commodious edifice, built with brick, coped and coined with freestone; and the tower, which is not high, is of the same materials.

BEXLEY, a village in Kent, thirteen miles from London, a little to the right of the Dover road. Bexley Manor was in the possession of the celebrated Mr. Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowing a professorship of History in the University of Oxford. This is a very extensive parish, containing divers hamlets, and many persons of fortune are inhabitants of it. In this parish is Hall-Place, an ancient seat, once belonging to the family of the Champney's, and afterwards to that of Austen. Richard Calvert, Esq. at present resides in it. See **DANSON HILL**.

BIFRONS, the seat of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. in the parish of Barking, Essex.

BILLERICAY, a small but very pleasant market town,

24 miles from London, on a fine eminence, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, commanding a beautiful prospect over a rich valley to the Thames. It has a chapel of ease, being a hamlet to the parish of Great Bursted.

BLACKHEATH, a large plain, which lies above Greenwich, to the south, is about one mile in length. Some have imagined Bleak-Heath to have been the original name, and that it was so denominated from its being a bleak or cold situation. The air is undoubtedly keen, but this circumstance probably contributes much to the healthiness of this delightful spot. On the Heath, to the west of Greenwich Park, are the villas of the Duke of Montagu and the Earl of Chesterfield. Next the brink of the hill westward, to the south of the great road, is a short street of houses, called Dartmouth-Row; and adjoining to the house of the Earl of Dartmouth, which is at the south end of the row, is an elegant chapel, rebuilt by his Lordship. Near this spot is also a very handsome seat belonging to Lord Viscount Falkland. On the north side of the great road, near the five-mile stone, behind a pleasant grove, is a row of genteel houses, called Chocolate-Row, from the house where the assembly is kept. At the west end of those houses is that delightful lawn named the Point, from which is an extensive and most magnificent prospect. On the south-east extremity of the heath stood the seat of the late Sir Gregory Page. This was a very magnificent edifice, in the modern taste, consisting of a basement, grand and attic story; the wings contained the offices and stables, and were joined to the house by a colonade. It was situated in the middle of a park, which, though not very extensive, was well kept, and judiciously planted; in short, the grounds and kitchen garden without, and the masterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto-relievos within this house, commanded the attention of every person of genius and taste. But how unstable is human grandeur! Sir Gregory died in 1775, and left this seat, with a very noble fortune, to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire; who, in compliance with his uncle's request, took the name and arms of Page.—Sir Gregory Page Turner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and, by virtue of an act of parliament, the house and grounds were sold by auction. It was purchased, after having been the temporary residence of different noblemen, by John Cator, Esq; of Beckenham, for 22,550*l*. The board of Ordnance afterward agreed to purchase the house of him for 18,000*l*. in order to convert it into a military academy, instead of that at Woolwich; but the House of Commons withheld their approbation of this plan, on the ground of its being an unnecessary

necessary expenditure of the public money. The house, therefore, was this year brought again to auction, but in a very different way; all the materials of which it was built, with its magnificent decorations, being sold in different lots. Thus, one of the most beautiful objects that could salute the eye of a foreigner, in his approach to our metropolis, has vanished, and, "like an insubstantial pageant faded, left not a rack behind."—*See MORDEN COLLEGE and WOODLAND HOUSE.*

BLECHINGLY, a small borough in Surry, said to have enjoyed that privilege ever since parliaments had a being, and yet it has no market. The Bailiff, who returns the members, is annually chosen at the Lord of the Manor's court. The town, which is five miles from Ryegate, and twenty-one from London, being situated on a hill on the side of Holmsdale, affords a fine prospect as far as Sussex and the South Downs; and from some of the ruins of the castle, which are still visible, though in the midst of a coppice, is a view to the west into Hampshire, and to the east into Kent. The spire of the church was consumed by lightning, and all the bells melted, in 1606. The church is a handsome, venerable Gothic building, and near it is a charity school for 20 boys, and an alms-house for 10 poor people.

BOTLEYS, near Chertsey, in Surry, the very elegant, new-built villa of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

BOW, a village in Middlesex, a little to the east of Mile-End, also called Stratford le Bow, is named Bow, from the stone arches of its bridge built over the river Lee by Maud the wife of Henry I. But it is also said to have been built in the reign of King Alfred, whose arms are carved on the centre stone on the left hand from London, and to be the first stone bridge built in England. Its church, built by Henry II. was a chapel of ease to Stepney; but was lately made parochial.

BOXHILL, near Dorking, in Surry, received its name from the box trees planted on the south side of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I. but the north part is covered with yews. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. From the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is a very extensive and beautiful prospect, east and south, over part of Kent and Surry, and the whole of Sussex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of about thirty-six miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middlesex; and as you advance to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful both join in forming a most grand and delightful

delightful scene. You here look down, from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the river Mole winding close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under your feet, though it is at a great distance.

BOXMOOR-HALL, pleasantly situated on the west side of Boxmoor, between Bekhamstead and Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, twenty-three miles from London; lately built by Mr. Almon, of London, for his own residence.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, seven miles from London. Its church was built in the reign of Richard I. and the town has its name from a brook, called the Brent, which rises about Finchley common, and passes through the west part of the town into the Thames. As it is a great thoroughfare to the west, it has a considerable trade, particularly in corn, both by land and the Thames. The church (which is a chapel of ease to Great Ealing) and market-house stand in that part of the town called New Brentford. It has two charity-schools. In this town the freeholders of Middlesex assemble to chuse their representatives.

That part of it called Old Brentford is situated upon a fine rising bank close to the Thames, and is naturally capable of being made as beautiful a spot as any thing of the kind. The opposite side of the river is Kew Green, which appears from hence to advantage.

A bloody battle was fought at Brentford, 1016, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane, wherein the latter was defeated. Charles I. defeated the parliamentary forces at Edghill, 1642, and marched here, where he treated of peace with their deputies. The market-day is on Tuesdays, and here are two annual fairs.

BRENTWOOD, (pronounced **BURNTWOOD**), in Essex, is a small town, eighteen miles from London, and one of the four hamlets belonging to the parish of Southweald. In this town the assizes were formerly often held. It has a market on Wednesdays, and one annual fair. Here is a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. The curate is nominated by the lord of the manor.

On the right hand of the town, as you go to Chelmsford, is Warley-Common, which commands a beautiful prospect, and is noted for the large encampments upon it during the late war. About a mile too from the town, on the same side, is Thorndon-Hall, the noble seat of Lord Petre. See **THORNDON HALL**.

BROCKET-HALL, the magnificent seat of Lord Melbourne, between Hatfield and Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, twenty-two miles from London, on the site of an ancient edifice;

edifice, which belonged to the family of the Brockets, and came into that of the present noble possessor by purchase. The mansion, which was begun by the late Lord Melbourne, was completed about twelve years ago by the present Lord, who has made great improvements in the park, and rendered it one of the most elegantly-picturesque in the kingdom: Mr. Paine was the architect, who likewise executed the beautiful bridge over the spacious sheet of water that enriches the enchanting scenery.—In this noble seat are many valuable paintings by the first masters, particularly a very large and fine picture by Teniers, and Sir Joshua Reynolds's excellent painting of the Prince of Wales and his horse.

BROCKLY-HILL, near Edgware, in Middlesex, built by the late Mr. Sharp, of the Treasury. The house is good, but lies low. The views from the summer-house are fine and extensive. It is now inhabited by Mr. Forth.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, situated on the river Ravensbourn, nine miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge. The bishop of Rochester has a palace at a little distance from the town, where is a mineral spring, the water of which has been found to have the same qualities as that of Tunbridge. King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the bishop of Rochester; and here also is a college erected by Dr. Warner, bishop of that see, in the reign of Charles II. for twenty poor clergymen's widows, with an allowance of 20*l.* a year, and 50*l.* a year to the chaplain. This was the first endowment of the sort ever established in England. The munificence of the late Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left 2000*l.* to this college, and of the late Bishop Pearce, who left 5000*l.* to it, has enabled the trustees to augment the allowance to the widows to 30*l.* per annum, and that of the chaplain to 60*l.* The church is an old structure. Here is a workhouse, erected in 1731. There is a market on Thursdays, and two annual fairs.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex, where was formerly a monastery, the church of which is now used by the inhabitants.

BROMPTON, an hamlet of Kensington, adjoining to Knightsbridge. It is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, which has invited so many people to reside there, that it is become a very populous place. A chapel of ease has been built for the convenience of its inhabitants. This place was the residence of *Oliver Cromwell*, and the house called Brompton-Park-House is built on the spot where his palace stood.

BROXBOURN, a small but pleasant village, near Hoddeston, in Hertfordshire, situated on a rising ground, with pleasant meadows down to the river Lea.

BROXBOURNBURY,

BROXBOURNBURY, the seat of Lord Monson, situated by the village of Broxbourn. The house is a large, noble structure, in the midst of the park, which has lately been planted and beautified; and at a small distance from the house are new offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the same plan with the Royal Mews at Charing-Cross. They are placed behind a large plantation of trees, so that they do not appear till you come near them, and yet are at a convenient distance from the principal edifice.

BULSTRODE, the seat of the Duke of Portland, near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. It is a large, noble, and commodious house, containing very fine apartments and some very good pictures. It is finely situated in a pleasant park, which is peculiarly fortunate in situation by means of contrast. The country adjoining is very flat, not well cultivated, and has few of those elegant varieties which are pleasing to the traveller; and yet this happy spot contains not a level acre: it is composed of perpetual swells and slopes, set off by scattered plantations, disposed in the justest taste. The extent is very great, and on the whole it is one of the finest parks to be seen.

BURLINGTON-HOUSE, in Piccadilly, built by the late Earl of Burlington, who, dying without male issue, left his large estate to the issue of his daughter, who was married to the last Duke of Devonshire. It is at present inhabited by Lord George Henry Augustus Cavendish, brother to the present Duke of Devonshire. It is built in the Italian stile. The portico is reckoned a most beautiful piece of architecture.

BURNHAM, a large village in Buckinghamshire, five miles from Eton, has three annual fairs, and formerly had a nunnery, built in 1228, by Richard, son of King John, and brother of Henry III. which is now totally demolished.

BURWOOD PARK, near Walton, in Surry, the seat of Sir John Frederick, Bart. It is a handsome, well-kept, pleasant place; and, though almost surrounded with a barren heath, has some internal beauties, and on the eastern side commands an agreeable prospect towards Claremont, Esher, &c.

BUSHY, a small village near Watford, in Hertfordshire, adjoining to which is a spacious common, called *Busby Heath*, extending towards Stanmore, in Middlesex. This heath rises to a considerable height, and from its top affords a most delightful prospect. On the one hand, we have a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, which appears like a garden: the inclosed corn-fields seem like one grand parterre; the thick planted hedges resemble a wilderness or labyrinth; the villages interspersed through the landscape appear at a distance

distance like a multitude of gentlemen's seats. To the south east is seen Westminster-Abbey; more to the south appears Hampton-Court, and on the south-west Windsor, with the Thames winding between both, through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry, its banks adorned with towns and a multitude of magnificent seats.

BUSHY-PARK, adjoining to Hampton-Court, is well stocked with deer, and has a commodious lodge. Lady North is the ranger. *See HAMPTON WICK.*

BYFLEET, a village in Surry, on a branch of the river Mole, adorned with several gentlemen's seats, and a fine park. Here is a handsome house belonging to the Earl of Tankerville; and at a place adjoining, the Rev. Mr. Spence, well known for his fine taste, has made many elegant improvements. The river Mole flows by the side of Byfleet park, and forming a great number of windings, renders its course near four miles within the compass of the inclosure.

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CAEN WOOD, the superb villa of the Earl of Mansfield, near Highgate, in Middlesex. The park, which commands the most delightful views, is laid out with consummate taste. The house is magnificent, and the garden front is very much admired. The new room built by his Lordship, from a design of Mr. Adam, is considered, for its proportions, decorations, and novelty, as superior to any thing of the kind in England. The green-house also is superb, and contains a very large collection of the most curious exotics. The lodge at the entrance of the pleasure grounds, near the road from Kentish Town to Highgate, deserves particular attention. Nothing can equal the elegant simplicity of this enchanting little building, the flower-garden which surrounds it, and the basin of water in its front. The rustic arcade, clothed with vines, is one of the happiest combinations of art and nature that can be imagined.

CAMBERWELL, a large and pleasant village in Surry, two miles from Southwark, in the road to Dulwich. Here is a house belonging to Sir Piercy Brett, Knt.

CAMDEN PLACE, in the parish of Chislehurst, in Kent, the seat of Lord Camden, formerly the property of Camden, the celebrated antiquary. Over a well in the lawn near the house, his Lordship has erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called the Lantern of Demosthenes, on the same scale as the original.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, a noble and ancient edifice, at Kensington, in Middlesex. In the reign of James I. it was the seat of Sir Baptist Hicks, who had been some time a mercer,

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in Cheapſide, and was afterward Viſcount Campden. He built Hicks's Hall, lately demolished, in St. John Street. This houſe is now a boarding ſchool for young ladies.

CANONBURY HOUSE formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; and is ſaid to have been afterwards one of the palaces of Queen Elizabeth. In her reign, however, it was the ſeat of Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London, whoſe daughter and heiress marrying William, the firſt Earl of Northampton, the manor is now in that noble family. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a beautiful eminence on the eaſt ſide of Iſlington, and commands three delightful proſpects to the eaſt, north, and ſouth. Part of the out-houſes has been converted into a place of public entertainment.

CANNONS. See **EDGWARE.**

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, ſituated among innumerable ſprings, which all together form a river in the very ſtreets of the town, and joining other ſprings that flow from Croydon and Beddington, form one ſtream called the Wandle. This village has many fine houſes belonging to the citizens of London, ſome of them built with ſuch grandeur and expence, that they might be rather taken for the ſeats of the nobility than the country houſes of citizens and merchants. Here Dr. Ratcliff built a very fine houſe, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water works. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir George Amyand, Bart.

CASHIOBURY, in Hertfordſhire, ſixteen miles north of London, is ſaid to have been the ſeat of the Kings of Mercia, during the Heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monaſtery of St. Alban's. Henry VIII. beſtowed the manor on Richard Moriſon, Eſq. from whom it paſſed to Arthur Lord Capel, whoſe deſcendant, the Earl of Eſſex, has here a noble ſeat erected in the form of an H, with a large park adorned with fine woods and walks. The front faces the ſouth eaſt, and looks directly on the houſe in More Park. Before it is a fine lawn, and a little below the houſe is a river, which winds through the park, and ſupplies a magnificent lake. On the north and eaſt ſides of the houſe are walks through woods, planted by the famous Le Notre, in the reign of Charles the Second; but moſt of the walks are too narrow for their length, and too regular for the modern taſte. The front and one ſide of the houſe are of brick, and modern; the other ſide is very ancient.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, in the pariſh of St. Mary la Bonne. It is a beautiful ſquare, and is ornamented with

an equestrian statue of William Duke of Cumberland, put up by the late General Strode.

CÉCIL-LODGE, at Abbot's Langley, in Hertfordshire, belonged to Mr. Le Grand, who sold it to Lord Cranbourne, now Earl of Salisbury, who has made several additions to it.

CHARLTON, a pleasant village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, famous for a fair held in its neighbourhood, on St. Luke's day, when the mob wear horns on their heads: This is called Horn Fair, and there are sold at it rams horns, and horn wares of all sorts. Of this fair a vulgar tradition gives the following origin: King John, being hunting near Charlton, was separated from his attendants, when, entering a cottage, he admired the beauty of the mistress, whom he found alone, and debauched. Her husband discovered them, and threatening to kill them both, the King was forced to discover himself, and to purchase his safety with gold; besides which, he gave him all the land from thence as far as Cuckold's-Point, bestowed on him the whole hamlet, and established this fair, as a condition of his holding his new demesne. The fair, however, is attended with that licentiousness which its name may be supposed to import. It is to be lamented, therefore, that it is not discontinued. A sermon is preached on the fair day in the church. King James I. granted the manor to Sir Adam Newton, Bart. who had been preceptor to his son Prince Henry. This gentleman built a house here: it is a Gothic structure, with four turrets; it has a spacious court-yard in the front, with two large Gothic piers to the gates; and on the outside of the wall is a long row of some of the oldest cypress-trees in England. Behind the house are large gardens, and beyond these a small park, which joins to Woolwich-common. It is now in the possession of the Marquis of Lothian.

CHART-PARK, near Darking, a beautiful seat of the late Henry Talbot, Esq; and now of Captain Cornwall, who married his daughter.

CHELSEA, a large village, two miles from London, on the banks of the Thames, almost opposite to Battersea. Here is the physic garden belonging to the company of apothecaries of London, which contains almost four acres, and is enriched with a vast variety of plants, both domestic and exotic. This was given by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of *sl.* per annum, and delivering annually to the Royal Society fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of this garden; till the number of specimens amounts to 2000. Don Saltero's coffee-house here is much frequented on account of the great number of natural curiosities to be seen in it. *See* RANELAGH.

CHELSEA-HOSPITAL, a noble edifice, for the invalids in the land-service. It was begun by Charles II. carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary. The first projector of this magnificent structure was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox. "He could not bear," he said, "to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg at our doors;" and, to the expence of this humane project, he himself contributed upwards of 13,000*l*. He first purchased some grounds, the site of an old college at Chelsea, which had escheated to the Crown; and on these grounds this noble hospital was erected by the great Sir Christopher Wren.

It consists of a vast range of buildings. The front toward the north opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks; and that, facing the south, into a garden which extends to the Thames. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment, supported by four columns, over which is a handsome turret; and through this part is an opening which leads through the building. On one side of the entrance is the chapel, and on the other is the hall, where all the pensioners dine in common, the officers by themselves. In this hall is the picture of Charles II. on horseback, presented, with several other pieces, by the Earl of Ranelagh. The altar-piece in the chapel is the Resurrection, painted by Sebastian Ricci.

The wings, which extend east and west, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open to the Thames on the south. They are about 360 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and three stories high. On the front of this square is a colonnade, extending along the side of the hall and chapel. And in the midst of the quadrangle is the statue of Charles II. in the ancient Roman dress, standing upon a marble pedestal. This was given by Mr Tobias Rustat.

There are several other buildings adjoining, that form two other large squares, and consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house, for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and the infirmary for the sick.

An air of neatness is observable in all these buildings. They are composed of brick and stone, and which way soever they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the pensioners.

Chelsea-Hospital is particularly remarkable for its proper subordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front.

front. The middle is very principal, and the transition thence to the extremities is easy and delightful.

The expence of erecting it is computed to amount to 150,000*l.* and the extent of the ground is above 40 acres.

In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men; and there are besides, in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants.

The pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or of those soldiers who are disabled in the service. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, washing and lodging. The Governor has 500*l.* a year; the Lieutenant-Governor 250*l.* and the Major 150*l.* Thirty six officers are allowed 6*d.* a day; thirty-four light-horsemen, and thirty serjeants, have 2*s.* a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have 10*l.* a week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men are each allowed 8*d.* a week. As the house is called a garrison, all the members are obliged to do duty in their respective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a salary of 100*l.* a year. The physician, secretary, comptroller, deputy treasurer, steward, and surgeon, have each 100*l.* a year, and many other officers have considerable salaries. As to the out-pensioners, who amount to between eight and nine thousand, they have each 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier; and, when there is any deficiency, by a sum raised by Parliament. This hospital is governed by the following commissioners: the President of the Council, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Principal Secretary of State, the Paymaster-General of the Forces, the Secretary at War, the Comptrollers of the Army, and by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the hospital.

This hospital is unquestionably a noble monument of national gratitude and humanity. It has been suggested, however, that if there were no such *local* establishment, the saving of the vast expences incurred by it, would enable government to make a much more comfortable provision for all our brave veterans as *out-pensioners*; who, in that case, instead of being collected in an hospital, far from the tender "charities of father, son, and brother," might more happily spend the evening of life in the cottages of their families.

CHERTSEY, a market town in Surry, twenty miles from London.

London. At this place Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames when he first attempted the conquest of Britain.

To the west is a steep hill, on which was a chapel in the times of Popery; and hence is a fine prospect over Middlesex and Surry. On the east side of this hill is Monk's Grove, where is a celebrated medicinal spring, which was lost for some time, but has been found again.

Here was once an abbey, in which was deposited the corpse of Henry VI. which was afterwards removed to Windsor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to Charles II. built a very fine house, which now belongs to Col. St. Paul; and on the side of St. Anne's-Hill, near the town, is a seat, late Lady Trevor's, now Mr. Armistead's. To this village Cowley, the poet, retired; and here he ended his days, at a house, called "the Porch House," now belonging to Richard Clark, Esq; an Alderman of London. Here is a handsome stone bridge over the Thames, and a free-school. *See BOTLEY'S.*

CHESHUNT, about fourteen miles from London, near the river Lea, in Hertfordshire, is thought by some to be the Durolitum of Antoninus, which he places fifteen miles from London, and which stands near the military way called Ermin-street. In Kilsmore-field, to the west, are the remains of a camp, where an oblong fortification is yet remaining, and a rampart and ditch are very visible for above 100 yards. Here was formerly a convent of nuns; and Edward III. gave Cheshunt the privilege of a market, which has been long discontinued. There is a fine church, a free-school, a meeting-house, and many very handsome seats.

Here Richard Cromwell, the Protector, spent many years of a venerable old age; a striking lesson, how much obscurity and peace are to be preferred to all the splendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He first resided here in 1680, in a house near the church, and here he died in 1712, in his 86th year; enjoying a good state of health to the last, and so hale and hearty, that at fourscore he would gallop his horse for many miles together.

CHEVENING, a village three miles from Sevenoak, in Kent, where is the handsome seat of Earl Stanhope.

CHEYNEYS, between Flaunden, in Hertfordshire, and Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, formerly belonged to the Cheyneys, but has been the manor and seat of the Russels, now Dukes of Bedford, for about 200 years, and is still the family burying-place, adorned with noble monuments.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, ten miles from London, on the road to Ongar. Here is a free-school endowed by Abp. Harnett, who had been vicar of this place: he was buried

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ed in the church, and his grave-stone was adorned with his figure in brass, as large as the life, dressed in his robes, with his mitre and crosier. This, for the better preservation of it, has lately been erected upon a pedestal in the chancel, by a very curious antiquary, and the figure being finely engraved, is an ornament to the church.

CHINGFORD, a village in Essex, near Woodford, so agreeably situated for retirement, that the remotest distance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

CHIPPING ONGAR, a market town in Essex, 21 miles from London, supposed to have been a Roman station, because the church has many Roman bricks in the walls. It was formerly the manor of Richard Lacy, who, being protector of England while Henry II. was absent in Normandy, built a church, and also a castle, with materials left by the Romans, on an artificial mount, and surrounded it with a moat and other fortifications, the greatest part of which are still to be seen. It was much decayed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on which account James Morrice, lord of the manor, pulled it down, and erected a handsome, strong brick building in its room. Near this place is Myless, the seat of the late John Luther, Esq. *See GREENSTED.*

CHISLEHURST, a town near Bromley, in Kent, where the celebrated Camden composed the principal part of his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth.* *See CAMDEN PLACE.*

CHISWICK, in Middlesex, situated on the Thames, on the south-west side of Hammer-smith. In this village are several elegant seats, the most remarkable of which is the late Earl of Burlington's, now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is gravelled and constantly kept very neat. On each side are yew hedges in pannels, with *termini* placed at a proper distance; and in the front of these hedges are two rows of cedars of Libanus, which, at a small distance, have a fine effect, the dark shade of these solemn evergreens affording a pleasing contrast to the whiteness of the elegant building that appears between them.

The ascent to the house is by a noble flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other side that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a pediment, and the cornice, frieze, and architrave, are as rich as possible.

The octagonal saloon, finishing at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is very beautiful. The inside of this structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the ceilings are richly gilt and painted, and the rooms adorned with some of the best pictures in Europe. In the gardens, which are very beautiful,

beautiful, the vistas are terminated by a temple, obelisk, or some such ornament, which produces a most agreeable effect.

On descending from the back part of the house you enter a verdant lawn, planted with clumps of evergreens, between which are two rows of large stone vases. At the ends, next the house, are two wolves in stone, done by the celebrated Scheemaker, the statuary; at the farther end are two large lions, and the view is terminated by three fine antique statues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats between them, and behind a close plantation of ever-greens.

On turning to the house on the right hand, an open grove of forest-trees affords a view of the orangery, which is seen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when the orange-trees are in flower, their fragrance is diffused over the whole lawn to the house.

On leaving the house to the left, an easy slope, covered with short grass, leads down to the serpentine river, on the side of which are clumps of ever-greens, with agreeable breaks, between which the water is seen; and at the farther end is an opening into an inclosure, where are a Roman temple, and an obelisk, with grass slopes, and in the middle a circular piece of water.

From hence you are led to the wilderness, through which are three straight avenues, terminated by three different edifices; and within the quarters are serpentine walks, through which you may ramble near a mile in the shade. On each side the serpentine river are verdant walks, which accompany the river in all its turnings. On the right hand of this river is a building that is the exact model of the portico of the church of Covent Garden; on the left is a wilderness laid out in regular walks; and in the middle is a Palladian wooden bridge over the river.

With the earth dug from the bed of this river his Lordship has raised a terrace, that affords a prospect of the adjacent country; which, when the tide is up, is greatly enlivened by the view of the boats and barges passing along the river Thames.

This celebrated villa, however, has not escaped from the censure of the connoisseurs; and one critic, in particular, has lately expressed his opinion, in a manner that is sprightly at least, if not absolutely just. "Chiswick" says he, "remains unaltered, and indeed unalterable, unless the multiplication of small parts could be exchanged for some more single and great. That the building is pretty, and full of contrivance, is indisputable; but what hindered its being habitable also? At present it is but a pavilion for a solstitial gala. It might, with no diminution in the display of architecture, have been a dwelling-house fitted for all seasons. Yet to shew that there is an *idiom*, as it were, in *building*, or a sympathetic something

something in taste, this foreign bauble of a babyhouse, which Lord Burlington borrowed from abroad, was particularly gratifying to the Duke of Milan and all the foreigners in his suite. When they went over it last year, they gave it the preference over every place they had seen in England. Yet this leaves the bon-mot of Lady Hervey not diminished in any of its force. When this villa was first shewn, she neatly said, "She did not know what to make of it—it was too small to live in—too large to hang to a watch!"

PICTURES, &c. at CHRISWICK.

In the PORTICO.

Augustus, a busto.

SALOON.

Lord Burlington and three of his sisters, Elizabeth, Juliana, and Jane, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Rape of Proserpine, Sconians.

Anne of Austria, Frederick Elde.

Morocco Ambassador in the reign of Charles II. figure by Sir

Godfrey Kneller, the back ground and horse by Wyke.

King Charles, his Queen, and two children, Vandyke.

Judgment of Paris, Cav. Daniele.

Louis XIII. Frederick Elde.

Apollo and Daphne, Cav. Daniele.

BUSTOS.

Antinous.

Plautilla.

Lucius Antinous.

Antoninus.

A Bacchanalian.

Apollo.

Socrates.

Bust unknown.

Faustina.

Domitian.

Britannicus.

Adrian.

RED VELVET-ROOM.

Madona della Rosa, by Dominichino.

Noah sacrificing, Carlo Maratti.

Painting and Designing, Guido Rheni.

The Holy Family, Carlo Maratti.

King Charles I. Cornelius Johnson.

Pope Innocent IX. Diego Velasques.

St. Gregorio, Cavidoni.

Pope Clement IX. Carlo Maratti.

The Holy Family, Giacinto Brandi.

The Holy Family, Salviati.

Duchess of Somerset, Vandyke.

Bacchus and Ariadne, Sebastiano Ricci.

A woman, school of Rubens.

Three statues, chiaro oscuro, Nic. Poussin.

A man, school of Rubens.
 Venus and Cupid, Seb. Ricci.
 St. John in the wilderness, Franc. Mola.
 A portrait, Langians.
 First Countess of Burlington, Vandyke.
 Cardinal Baronius, Frederico Barocci.
 A portrait, Rembrandt.
 Mr. Killegrew, Vandyke.
 First Earl of Burlington, Vandyke.
 Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, Francisco Albano.
 The Holy Family, Andrea del Sarto.
 Mary Queen of Scotland, Frederick Zuccherro.
 The Holy Family, Pietro da Cortona.
 The procession of the Dogesse, Paolo Veronese.

Bronzes.

A young Hercules.
 Three pictures of incense lamps, Benvenuto Celini.

BLUE VELVET ROOM.

A chemist's shop, by David Teniers.
 A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.
 A landscape and figures, Gaspar Poussin.
 A Magdalen's head, Guido Rheni.
 A landscape with figures hawking, Wouvermans.
 A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.
 A landscape and figures, Gasp. Poussin.
 A march, Bourgonne.
 The passage of the Red Sea, ditto.
 The Jesuits church at Antwerp, Geringh.
 A landscape and figures, Bott.
 A landscape, Gaspar Poussin.
 A landscape, ditto.
 A landscape with horsemen, Vander Meulen.
 A landscape, Bott.
 Lord Sandwich in a round, Sir Pet. Lely.
 A woman frying fritters, Schalcken.
 The Holy Family, Carlo Maratti.
 A tent, Wouvermans.
 A landscape with fishermen, Phill. Laura.
 The flight into Egypt, Nicolo Poussin.
 A ferry-boat and cattle, Berchem.
 A woman feeding children, Schalcken.
 The Holy Family, Andrea Sacchi.
 Ditto, Camillo Procacini.
 Inigo Jones in a round, Dobson.

RED CLOSET next the BLUE ROOM.

Lot and his two daughters, Rottenhamer.
 A landscape and ruins, Viviano, the figures by M. Angelo.
 Jupiter

Jupiter and Io, **Francisco Imperiali.**
 Spanish Lady, **D. Velasques.**
 Fishermen, **Rubens.**
 The Presentation, **Giuseppi Chiari.**
 A man hawking, **Inigo Jones.**
 A sea-port, **Marco Ricci.**
 A landscape, **Velvet Brughel.**
 A Flora, **Francesco Albano.**
 Temptation of St. Antonio, **Annibal Caracci.**
 A landscape, **Patel.**
 Lady Dorothy Boyle, **Lady Burlington.**
 A landscape, **Velvet Brughel.**
 The Holy Family, **Sebastian Bourdon.**
 The inside of a church, **Perino del Vaga.**
 A sea-piece, **Vandervelde.**
 A landscape, **Marco Ricci.**
 Christ in the garden.
 The Holy Family, **Schidoni.**
 A crucifixion of a saint, **Seb. Bourdon.**
 A landscape, **Rysdale.**
 The Holy Family, **Denis Calvert.**
 The Samaritan woman, **Paolo Veronese.**
 A boy's head, **Holbein.**
 Cleopatra, **Leonardo da Vinci.**
 A landscape, **Swanevelt.**
 The Holy Family, **Passari.**
 Earl of Essex.
 A portrait, **Franc. Hals.**
 Inside of a church, **Vandyke.**
 A landscape, **Gaspar Poussin.**
 A man and vases, **Benedetto Castiglione.**
 A landscape, **Francisque Meli.**

GREEN VELVET ROOM.

Mars and Venus, **Albano.**
 Acis and Galatea, **Luca Giordano.**
 Constantine's arch, **Gio. Paolo Panini.**
 Romulus and Remus, **Pietro da Cortona.**
 A woman bathing, **Rouffeau.**
 Mr. Rogers, **Vandyke.**
 Our Saviour in the garden, **Guercino.**
 A man half length with a dog, **Dobson.**
 Rembrandt in his painting-room, **Gerrard Dow.**
 Ruins, **Viviano.**
 A view of Florence, **Gasparo degli Occhiale.**
 Diana and Endymion, **Sebastiano Ricci.**
 Flowers by Baptiste the boy, ditto.
 Ponte Rotte, **Gasparo degli Occhiale.**

The Holy Family, Francesco Mola.

A landscape, Monf. Verton.

Buildings, Rousseau.

A Magdalen, Carlo Maratti from Guido.

A man half length, Rembrandt.

A Madona and St. Catherine, Pietro da Cortona.

The Jews scourging our Saviour, Giacomo Bassano.

Piazza del Porpola, Gasparo degli Occhiale.

A landscape with fishermen, Salvator Rosa.

Bellisarius, Vandyke.

Earl of Pembroke and his sister, Vandyke.

BED CHAMBER.

Earl of Cumberland in a round.

Mr. Pope in a round, Kent.

Lady Burlington in a round, Aikman.

GALLERY.

Susanna

P. Veronese.

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Bassan.

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Ditto.

Landscapes.

Ditto.

Middle of the cieling, Paulo Veronese.

Two statues, Guelphi.

Two ditto, Scheemaker.

Two little heads, Guelphi.

Two porphyry vases, from Rome.

CLOSET within the BED CHAMBER.

Lord Clifford and his family, painted in 1444 by John Van Eyk, called John of Bruges.

A woman in a hat, Blomaert

Lady Dorothy Boyle, in crayons, Lady Burlington.

Henry IV. of France, Mosaic.

A head, a sketch, Vandyke.

Ditto ditto.

Flowers upon glass, Baptiste.

A woman selling fish and herbs.

Hagar and the Angel.

A boy's head.

A man's head.

A woman combing her head.

A satyr whipping a woman.

A head, Holbein.

A Venus sleeping.

Dutch figures.

A man reading.

The Ascension, Albano.

The

The New Dining-Room.

Twelfth Night, Jordans.

The finding of Moses, Seb. Ricci.

Jephtha, ditto.

Good Samaritan, Giacomo Bassan.

A flower-piece, Baptiste.

Ditto, ditto.

Ditto, ditto.

A portrait, Rubens.

Ditto, unknown.

Buildings and cattle, Wenix.

First Lady Halifax, Sir Peter Lely.

The Marriage of Cupid, &c. Andrea Schiavone.

A landscape, Gio. Francesco Bolognese.

Mars and Venus, Le Fevre.

A landscape, Gio. Francesco Bolognese.

A Madona, Parmegiano.

Woman taken in Adultery, Allesandro Veronese.

Liberality and Modesty, after Guido.

In the church of this town was buried the celebrated Hogarth, to whom a monument is erected.

CLANDON (East and West) are two pleasant towns in Surry, lying near each other, and distinguished by their situation with respect to each other. West Clandon is 26 miles from London, and is the manor of Lord Onslow, whose seat is near the church. It is a noble edifice after an Italian model. The gardens are laid out in the modern taste, and command an extensive prospect. At East Clandon was the seat of Admiral Boscawen. See HATCHLANDS.

CLAPHAM, a village three miles from London. It surrounds an extensive common, from many parts whereof there are beautiful views of the Thames, with London, and the country beyond it. The old parish church, a mean edifice, without a steeple, has been lately repaired; but divine service is now performed in it only at funerals, an elegant new church having been built about eight years ago, for the better accommodation of the numerous gentry, whose houses environ every part of the common. Mr. Thornton's ornamented park, in particular, is worthy of observation. It consists of a varied lawn, well scattered with single trees and some clumps, and so inclosed with wood, as to be perfectly rural, though so near London. A gravel walk runs round the whole, and encompasses several meadows, to the extent of more than two miles. It is in most places shaded thickly with wood, and on one side very well broken with venerable oaks, &c. Almost in front of the house it leads to a Gothic bench that is light and pleasing. At each end it terminates in a beautiful shrubbery that joins the house. A small

small river runs through it, gently bounded by rising hillocks, and smooth green slopes, very well varied, and spotted with shrubs and trees in a judicious manner. The bends of the water are natural, and the union with the lawn and wood well imagined. To the right it seems lost, in the retiring grove. The rock-work grotto is (the lantern excepted) extremely well executed; but in a style too wild for a gentle stream, and a smooth shaven lawn spotted with shrubs: it requires a romantic situation on the banks of a rapid stream, tumbling over broken fragments.

CLAPTON, a village adjoining to Hackney, is a hamlet of that parish.

CLAREMONT, in the parish of Esher, in Surry, 16 miles from London, was the seat of the late Duke of Newcastle. The late Lord Clive purchased this place for less than half the sum it had cost the Duke. Although the house was large, and had been the splendid scene of ministerial hospitality, it was an awkward building in a bad situation. Its new and celebrated owner, therefore, pulled the whole of this down, and erected a most elegant villa in a much better situation. The park in which it is situated is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, walks, mounts, prospects, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvedere, on a mount near the house, on that side of the park next Esher, affords a very beautiful and extensive view of the country. This beautiful place was afterward sold to Lord Galway, who did not long enjoy it. It was this year put up to public auction, and knocked down by Mrs. Christie at 18,000 guineas. All the dependencies, including the manor of Esher, were put into four lots. The first, consisting of the house and gardens, was bought by John Dawes, Esq. M. P. for Hastings, for 10,000 guineas; and he sold it, by private contract, to Lord Delaval, who gave it to his son-in-law, the Earl of Tyrconnel. The other three lots were bought in.

CLIFEDON HOUSE, at Taploe, in Bucks, near Maidenhead Bridge, a beautiful seat belonging to the Earl of Inchiquin, was formerly the summer residence of the late Frederick, prince of Wales. It was built by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. and came by marriage of the heiress of that family to the Earl of Orkney, who greatly improved it. In the grand chamber the tapestry hangings represent the battles of the great Duke of Marlborough, in which Lord Orkney himself had no small share. The noble terrace in front, with the walks and views all round, is most justly admired. Pope has commemorated this place, in these celebrated lines, in which he records the wretched end of its profligate founders.

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IN the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
 The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung,
 On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
 With tape-tyed curtains never meant to draw,
 The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
 Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
 Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang'd from him,
 That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
 Gallant and gay, in Cliefdon's proud alcove,
 The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and Love.
 Or just as gay, at council, in a ring
 Of mimic'd statesmen, and their merry king.
 No wit to flatter left of all his store!
 No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
 There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
 And fame—this Lord of useless thousands ends.

What pity that this noble mansion, once the theme of
 poets, and the residence of princes, should now be uninhabited!

COBHAM, a town in Surry, situated on Bagshot-heath,
 on the river Mole, six miles from Epsom, in the road from
 London to Guildford: it belonged formerly to the abbey of
 Chertsey, where the Abbot had a fish-pond about a mile in
 compass; but, for want of being properly cleaned and kept
 in repair, it is now choaked up with weeds. To the west of the
 town is an ancient monument, supposed to have been erected
 in memory of some British chief.

Near Cobham are several fine seats, particularly one be-
 longing to the late Earl Ligonier, which is built in a sin-
 gular taste, somewhat after the manner of an Italian villa.
 The principal rooms are richly ornamented; the cieling is
 gilt; and the offices below are contrived with great judgment.
 The river Mole passes by the side of the gardens, and, being
 made here four or five times broader than it was naturally,
 has a happy effect, especially as the banks are disposed into
 a slope, with a broad grass walk, planted on each side with
 sweet shrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room,
 which is a delightful retreat in hot weather, it being shaded
 with large elms on the south side, and having the water on
 the north and east. The house is situated about half a mile
 from the road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees
 near it, as not to be seen till you rise on the heath beyond
 Cobham. See **PAENS-HILL**.

COLE-GREEN, to the west of Hertford, is the seat of
 Earl Cowper, who, for many years, has preferred a residence
 at Florence. It was built by his grandfather, the Lord Chan-
 cellor Cowper.

COLNBROOK, a market town, 18 miles from London,
 on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has
 a bridge.

a bridge. One part of it is in Middlesex, and the other in Buckinghamshire. Here is an ancient chapel, said to have been founded by Edward III. Some Antiquarians have supposed this place to have been a Roman station, but their imagination is not supported by any antiquities having been found here.

COLNEY, a village in Hertfordshire, three miles from St. Alban's, in the road to London, is called London Colney, to distinguish it from Colney-street, which lies a little to the west, and Colney-green. These villages receive their names from the river Coln, near which they are situated.

COMB-NEVIL, in the parish of Kingston upon Thames, has a seat called Comb House, the residence of Major Tollemache. Near the site of the present structure was, a few years ago, a venerable mansion, belonging to the great Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, who made such a distinguished figure in the civil wars between the red and white rose. It was afterward in the family of the Harveys, with an ancient gentleman of which name King William III. would often go a hawking in the warren opposite the house. It is now the property of Earl Spencer. Here are some reservoirs of water, constructed by Cardinal Wolsey, for the purpose of supplying his palace at Hampton Court. The water is conveyed under the Thames by pipes of a particular construction, and is deemed very efficacious in cases of the gravel.

COOMB BANK, in Kent, six miles from Sevenoak, and twenty S. E. from London, is the noble seat of Lord Frederick Campbell. It is watered by a branch of the river Darent, which adds greatly to its beauty. The mansion, though not large, is remarkably neat; and the pleasure grounds are laid out with great elegance, which, with its delightful situation and extensive prospects, renders it a most enchanting villa.

COOPER'S-HILL, in the neighbourhood of Englefield-green, has been long celebrated by Sir John Denham, in his poem of the same name. But a very judicious critic disputes the claim of this poem to the celebrity it has obtained. He observes, that Cooper's-hill, the professed subject of the piece, is not mentioned by name, nor is any account given of its situation, produce, or history; but that it serves, like the stand of a telescope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objects. He adds, "There are many performances which have great beauties and great faults; the fun of genius illuminates their mountains, though their vallies are dark: but Cooper's-hill has an uniform mass of dulness, on which the sun has not bestowed its faintest irradiation."

"Should the query occur, How then came Denham to acquire such high reputation? Here it can only be said, that he was
a man

a man of family and fortune, known in public life as High Sheriff of Surry, Governor of Farnham Castle, and a Knight of the Bath. In such a man small literary merit is naturally magnified too much; and the censure or praise of the day is too often confirmed, without examination, by the censure or praise of posterity." *See Critical Essays on some of the Poems of several English Poets, by John Scott, Esq.*

On Cooper's Hill is the elegant seat of Mr. Smith.

COPPED-HALL, the seat of John Conyers, Esq; in Essex, between Epping and the forest. The house is not very large, but is a perfect model of convenient and comfortable architecture.

COULSDON, a village in Surry, near Croydon, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Chertsey.

CRANBURN-LODGE, a fine house in Berkshire, in the middle of Windsor Forest. It was built by the late Earl of Ranelagh, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Gloucester. It has an extensive prospect over a fine plain that affords a most beautiful landscape. The lodge is large, and well built; and in a spacious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large pannels, the military dresses of the different corps in the European armies.

CRANFORD, a village on the north west side of Hounslow, where the Earl of Berkeley has a seat.

CRAYFORD, a town in Kent, fourteen miles from London, obtained its name from having anciently a ford over the river Cray, or Crouch, a little above its influx into the Thames. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a very fine altar-piece.

CROYDON, a large market town in Surry, on the edge of Bansted Downs, 10 miles and a half from London. Archbishop Whitgift founded an hospital here, for a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, decayed house-keepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a school for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20l. a year and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. The church has several stately monuments. The manor of Croydon belonged ever since the conquest to the Archbishops of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that can be traced as resident was Archbishop Peckham in 1278, and the last was Archbishop Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an act of parliament was obtained, the preamble to which stated, that the palace was in so low and unwholesome a situation, and in many respects

so incommodious and unfit to be the residence of an Archbishop of Canterbury, that few of the Archbishops had of late years been able to reside there, and the same was then unfit to be their habitation. It vested this palace and its appurtenances in trustees, that it might be sold, and empowered them to build a new palace at Park-Hill Farm, pleasantly situated about half a mile from Croydon. The palace, with its appurtenances, was accordingly sold by auction, October 10, 1780, to Abraham Pitches, Esq; of Strettham, (now Sir Abraham,) for 2520l.

D.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles from London. Above eighty years ago, the Thames near this place, bursting its banks, laid near 5000 acres of land under water; but, after this inundation had continued fourteen years, it was stopped by Captain Perry, who had been employed several years by the Czar of Mulcovy, in his works at Veronitza, on the river Don.

DAGNAM-PARK, in the parish of South-Weald, near Brentwood, in Essex, the seat of Mrs. Muilman, relict of the late Henry Muilman, Esq. It is a large old house, containing a handsome gallery and chapel.

DANSON-HILL, eleven miles from London, on the Dover road, in the parish of Bexley, in Kent, is the elegant and new-built seat of Sir John Boyd, Bart. The house is a pleasing, uniform building, with handsome wings, and contains some fine apartments. The grounds are very beautifully disposed, and adorned with a very grand sheet of water; which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable inequalities of surface, compose a delightful scene.

DARKING, a market town in Surry, twenty-four miles from London, is seated on the river Mole, and upon a rock of soft sandy stone, in which deep cellars are dug that are extremely cold even in the midst of summer. The streets are wide and open; and the town, which is paved, is from its natural situation remarkably clean. The water-mills are very numerous in the parish and neighbourhood, and grind a great deal of corn. An incredible quantity of poultry is sold in Darking, which are remarkably large and fine. There are here frequently, about Christmas, capons so large as to weigh between seven and eight pounds out of their feathers.

This town was destroyed by the Danes, but was rebuilt either by Canute or the Normans; and the great Roman causeway, called Stoney-street, passes through the church-yard. It is remarkable, that, according to the custom of the manor, the youngest son or youngest brother of a customary tenant

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tenant is heir of the customary estate of the tenant dying intestate. See DEEPDEN and DENBIGHTS.

DARTFORD, a market town in Kent, sixteen miles from London, on the river Darent. King Edward III. had a general tournament performed here by his nobles. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded about the year 1355, by Edward III. for a prioress and nuns of St. Augustine. Bridget, fourth daughter of Edward IV. was prioress here; and many ladies of noble families have been prioresses and religious in this house, which was nobly endowed. Both Lambard and Kilburn say, that, at the dissolution, Henry VIII. either built here, or converted the house of the monastery into a royal mansion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long, Knt. with the wages of *eight-pence* a day, and half an acre of wood for firing, to be delivered to him there by his wood-reeves, and there only to be used. On his death, Edward VI. granted the same office to Lord Thomas Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerset. It was granted, the next year, with certain lands in Surry, to the Lady Anne Cleve, the divorced wife of Henry VIII. reserving the above wages to Lord Thomas Seymour. At her death, the premises were given to the house of Friars preachers at Langley, in Hertfordshire. They afterwards reverted to the crown; but James I. granted them to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. He conveyed them to Sir Robert Darcy, Knt. who gave it the name of Dartford Place, which it still retains. It is now in the family of Charles Morgan, Esq. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, and some contiguous buildings now used as a farm house. The gateway is a stable for the farmer's house. The site of the abbey was where the farmer's garden and stack-yard now are, and it must have been a vast pile of building. The large gardens and orchards were encompassed by a stone wall still entire. Henry VI. founded an alms-house here for five poor decrepid men. On the river the first paper mill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, who obtained a patent, and 200l. a year, from King Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture; and on this river was also the first mill for slitting iron bars for making wire. Here is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with two churchyards, one round the church, and the other on the top of the hill without the town, which is so high that it overlooks the tower of the church. The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw began in this town, in the reign of Richard II.

DATCHET, a village in Buckinghamshire, near Windsor, having a very handsome bridge over the Thames. In Ditton Park, in this parish, is an ancient mansion, erected by Sir Ralph

Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State to King James I. It afterwards fell to the noble family of Montagu; and came by marriage to Earl Beaulieu, who has made great improvements about it. The seat is erected in the form of a castle, in the midst of a park well planted with timber, and is encompassed by a large moat. The apartments are spacious, and finely painted; and in the picture-gallery is a collection of paintings, many of them by the greatest masters.

DAWLEY, in the parish of Harlington, about a mile to the north of Hounslow-Heath, and thirteen miles from London, lately the handsome seat of Lord Paget, now Earl of Uxbridge.

DAWNEY-COURT, near Eton-Wick, the seat of Sir Charles Palmer, Bart. of the family of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, who was sent on the silly embassy to Rome by James II.

DEEPDEN, near Darking, in Surry, formerly the house and gardens of Mr. Howard. It is situated in a small valley, surrounded on every side with steep hills. The level ground about the house was laid out into pleasant walks and gardens, which were planted with a great variety of exotic trees and plants, and the hills were covered with trees on every side, excepting the south aspect, which was planted with vines; and formerly there has been some tolerably good wine made there; though the hill is so steep, that it is very difficult to walk up it. At present the gardens and vineyards are neglected, and many of the exotic trees have been destroyed. On the summit of the hill, above the vineyard, is a summer house, from which, in a clear day, the sea, over the south downs, near Arundel, may be discerned. This place now belongs to the Duke of Norfolk.

DENBIGHS, one mile from Darking, was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a very singular style, by the late Jonathan Tyers, Esq. On his death it was purchased by Lord King, by whom the gardens were much neglected. It is now in the possession of Joseph Denison, Esq; a banker of London. Among other singularities of Mr. Tyers, he had contrived what he called *The Valley of the Shadow of Death*. The spectacle which offered itself to view upon a descent into this gloomy vale was quite awful. There was a large alcove, divided into two compartments; in one of which the Unbeliever was represented dying in the greatest agony. On one side, and above him, was his study of books, which buoyed him up in his libertine course, such as Hobbes, Tindal, &c. In the other compartment was the good Christian, in his dying moments, calm and serene, taking a decent, so-

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tema leave of the world, and anticipating the joys of another life.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West Greenwich, is said to have received its present name from its having a deep ford over the little river Ravensbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it has now a bridge. It is a large town in Kent, four miles and a half from London, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, which contain together two churches, several meeting houses, and about 1900 houses. It is most remarkable for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ships at Woolwich, and other places, where there is a greater depth of water: but, notwithstanding this, the yard is enlarged to more than double its former dimensions, and a vast number of hands are constantly employed. It has a wet dock of two acres for ships, and another of an acre and a half, with vast quantities of timber and other stores, and extensive buildings, as storehouses, and offices, for the use of the place, besides dwelling-houses for those officers who are obliged to live upon the spot, in order to superintend the works. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and near the dock is the seat of Sir John Evelyn, called Say's Court, where Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, resided for some time, and in this yard completed his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture.

In this town are two hospitals, one of which was incorporated by King Henry VIII. in the form of a college, for the use of the seamen, and is commonly called Trinity-House of Deptford Strond; this contains twenty-one houses, and is situated near the church. The other, called Trinity-Hospital, has thirty-eight houses, fronting the street. This is a very handsome edifice, and has large gardens, well kept, belonging to it. Though this last is the finest structure, yet the other has the preference, on account of its antiquity; and as the Brethren of the Trinity hold their corporation by that house, they are obliged at certain times to meet there for business. Both these houses are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month.

To the north-west of Deptford is the Red House, which is a collection of warehouses and storehouses built of red bricks, whence it had its name. It was consumed by fire in 1739, being then filled with hemp, flax, pitch, tar, and other commodities.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, in Piccadilly, one of the best houses in London, built by the last Duke of Devonshire but one.

The

The following is a list of the noble collection of paintings in this house:

IN THE FIRST DRAWING ROOM, 32 by 24.

Moses and the Burning Bush, Bassan.

Landscape, Claude Lorraine.

Moses in the Bull-rushes, Vandyke.

Offerings of the Wise Men, P. Veronese.

Archbishop of Spoleto, Tintoret.

Cleopatra, Luca Giordano.

Arthur Godwin, Vandyke.

Joseph and his Mistress, Carlo Cignani.

Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, Le Seur.

Landscape, St. John in the Wilderness, Titian.

Sine Baccho & Cerere friget Venus, Albano.

Jacob's Ladder, Salvator Rosa.

IN THE SECOND DRAWING ROOM, 30 by 24.

An Old Man, Rembrandt.

Venus and Cupid, Luca Giordano.

A Portrait, Tintoret.

Ditto of an Abbess, Vandyke.

A Portrait, Titian.

Two landscapes, Gaf. Poussin.

Adam and Eve, Dominichino.

Andromeda, Guido.

Beggar's boy with a bird's nest, and a girl feeding chickens, Amorofo.

Samson and Dalilah, Tintoret.

Holy Family, Carlo Marrat.

Landscape, Gaf. Poussin.

Portrait of Philip II. King of Spain, Titian.

Portrait, Tintoret.

Holy Family, Rubens.

Two battle pieces, Borgognone.

Landscape, Pietro da Cortona.

St. Jerome, Dominichino.

IN THE LITTLE DRESSING ROOM, 20 feet square.

Transfiguration, Camillo Procacini.

Holy Family, Baroque.

St. Jerome, Titian.

Christ bearing the Cross, Dominichino.

Magdalen, Corregio.

Alexander and Campaspe, Solimini.

Old woman's head, Guido.

Marriage of a Virgin, Albert Durer.

Mars and Venus, Tintoret.

Holy Family, Nic. Berettoni.

A water fall.

Flight into Egypt, Polenburgh,

Portrait,

Portrait, And. Carrach.
 Saint and Angel, Phi. Lauri.
 Murder of the Innocents, Rottenhammer.
 Two people counting money, Teniers.
 A head, Raphael.

IN THE GREAT DINING ROOM, 36 by 24.

Sophinifba, Luca Giordano.
 Duke of Albemarle, Sir P. Lely.
 Susanna and the Elders, Guercino.

IN THE DRESSING ROOM, 36 by 24.

Achilles and the Centaur, Salvator Rosa.
 Death of St. Peter, Guido.

IN THE LIBRARY, 40 by 20, are several fine bronzes.

DITTON PARK. SEE DATCHET.

DORLSTON, a small village near Hackney, of which parish it is a hamlet.

DRAYTON, a village in Middlesex, situated on the river Coln, about eighteen miles west from London, where there was, some years ago, a very ancient seat belonging to the Earl of Uxbridge; but it was pulled down, and the materials sold. The gardens and out offices still remain.

DULWICH, a very pleasant village in Surry, five miles from London, where there is a spring of the same medicinal waters as those of Sydenham-Wells, with which the master of the Green Man, formerly a house of good entertainment, served this city, and in particular St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The fine walk opposite to this house, through the woods, affords from its top a very noble prospect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, where, from under a tree, distinguished by the name of The Oak of Honour, you have a view, as in a fine piece of painting, of the houses, as well as churches and other public edifices, from Putney down to Chelsea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Westminster, London, Deptford, and Greenwich, and over the great metropolis, as far as Highgate and Hampstead. But Dulwich is most famous for its college.

DULWICH-COLLEGE was founded and endowed in 1619, by Mr. William Alleyn, who named it The College of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor of great reputation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakspeare's plays. An idle tradition, which is sufficiently exploded by the authors of the Biographia Britannica, hath assigned the following as his motive for this endowment: that once personating the Devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real Devil, as he imagined, upon the stage, that he soon after totally quitted his profession, and devoted

devoted the remainder of his life to religious exercises. He founded this college for a Master and Warden, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four Fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated in the college by one of the fellows as schoolmaster, and by another as usher. In his original endowments he excluded all future benefactions to it; and constituted for visitors the churchwardens of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's Southwark, who, upon occasion, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself, who was several years Master, lies buried. The Master is Lord of the Manor for a considerable extent, and enjoys the affluence and ease of the Prior of a monastery. Both he and the Warden must continue unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college. The Warden always succeeds upon the death of the Master.

The original edifice, which was begun about the year 1614, after a plan of Inigo Jones, is in the old taste, and contains the chapel, Master's apartments, &c. in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants, &c. in the wings, whereof that on the east side was handsomely new built, in 1739, at the expence of the college. The Master's rooms are richly adorned with very noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase, on his entrance into that station; and for his use there is a library to which every Master generally adds a number of books. The college is also accommodated with a very pleasant garden.

DURDANS. See **EPSOM**.

DURHAMS, in Hertfordshire, two miles north west of Barnet, a seat which the late Earl of Albemarle bought of Sir John Austin, and greatly beautified, is situated on an eminence that rises in a small valley, surrounded with high hills at a little distance. It now belongs to Captain Bethell.

E.

EASTBURY HOUSE, in the parish of Barking, Essex, is an ancient structure, on the edge of the marshes, about a mile toward the east of the town, in the road to Dagenham. The farm belonging to it was, in the reign of Edward VI. in the possession of Sir William Denham, Knt. By him, probably, this house was built, as its appearance shews it to be a building of that age, and there is a date 1573 on the south side of the house. The house, with the farm be-
longing

longing to it, is now the property of a family of the name of Weldon.

A tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the discovery of the gunpowder plot was owing to a mistake in delivering a letter, designed for Lord Monteagle, to a person of the name of Montagu, who is said to have been, at that time, an inhabitant of this house. It may be sufficient to refute this tradition, to observe, that the letter was not misdelivered, but was received by Lord Monteagle, and by him communicated to the Earl of Salisbury.

EASTSHENE, a village about a mile and a half from Richmond, where Lord Palmerston, a descendant of Sir William Temple, has a fine seat and gardens. These gardens were laid out by Sir William, and were his principal delight toward the close of his life.

EDGWARE, a market town, twelve miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's, Watford, and Harrow on the Hill, is situated on the very edge of the county of Middlesex. The old Roman way, called Watling street, passes here.

Near this town rose and vanished in the present century, the noble palace of Cannons. The short time that intervened between the erection and demolition of this structure affords such an instance of the instability of human grandeur, that we must give a more particular account of it than is customary, or necessary, of objects which no longer have existence.

James, the first Duke of Chandos, from his magnificent spirit, called *the princely Chandos*, having accumulated an immense fortune, as Paymaster to the army, in Queen Ann's reign, formed a plan of living in a state of regal splendour. With this view, he determined to build two stately houses, the one for a town, and the other for a country residence. For the situation of the former he made choice of Cavendish-square, but proceeded no farther in that design, than building the two houses at the extremities of the north side of that quadrangle, one of which was the residence of the late Princess Amelia. For his country palace, the first place he fixed on was a little west of Breniford, about half a mile north of the great road, and on the right side of the lane, where now stands Sion Hill, the elegant villa of Lieutenant General Warde; and the stone piers of the gates, and some other buildings, that mark the very spot, are still remaining. Upon some disagreement, however, with Charles Duke of Somerset, who did not choose that a palace should be erected in his manor of Sion, that might eclipse Sion-house itself, the Duke of Chandos changed his intentions; and, having been married to the only daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Cannons, he erected on this estate that splendid edifice, which, for a few

years, was so celebrated by the same name. Three architects were employed in the design of it, Gibbs, James of Greenwich, and one Shephard, who had been a plaisterer; but having built in and about Grosvenor Square, with some success, professed himself an architect, and designed the theatre at Goodman's-Fields, and afterward that in Covent Garden. The building, decorating, and furnishing, of this magnificent palace cost 200,000*l*. The pillars of the great hall were of marble. The steps of the great stair-case were also of marble, and every step was of one whole piece, 22 feet in length. The chapel was a singularity, both in its construction, and the beauty of its workmanship; and the Duke, at one time, maintained there a full choir, and had divine service performed with all the aids that could be derived from vocal and instrumental music. To this end, he retained some of the most celebrated performers of both kinds, and engaged the greatest masters of the time to compose anthems, and services, with instrumental accompaniments, after the manner of those performed in the churches of Italy. Mr. Handel's anthems, to the number of near twenty, were composed for this chapel; and the morning and evening services performed there, were, for the most part, the composition of that learned professor, Dr. Pepusch.

Genuine taste, however, it has been said, was not predominant in this vast profusion of expence. Mr. Pope, at least, in his celebrated description of Timon's villa, in his *Moral Essays*, Epistle IV. has pronounced, that unless for vain expence and inelegant profusion, the Duke had no taste at all. We even find the prophet and the bard united; and the fate of all this magnificence foretold:

Another age shall see the golden ear

Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre;

Deep harvest bury all his pride had plann'd,

And laughing Ceres reassume the land.

The house was built in 1712; but a revolution in the Duke's circumstances, occasioned by the misfortunes of the year 1720, soon obscured the splendour of Cannons. His Grace died here in 1744, in the 71st year of his age; and, in 1747, the whole building, with the estate, was sold to the late William Hallett, Esq. then an Upholsterer in Long Acre; who purchased it at a price so inadequate to the original cost, that he was enabled not only to build himself an elegant little villa, on the spot, but to acquire a considerable fortune by the sale of all the materials in lots. The marble stair-case, in particular, was purchased by the late Earl of Chesterfield, and is now in Chesterfield House, May Fair. The two porters lodges, which were suffered to remain, have been ever since almost constantly

constantly let for the country villas of persons of fortune. The representatives of Mr. Hallet lately brought all the premises to auction, and they were purchased by ——— O'Kelly, Esq. the gentleman so long celebrated on the turf.

It is not so difficult to judge of the order and economy of his Grace's expenditure, as of the proportion it bore to his fortune. This, however, is certain, that when the plan of living at Cannons was originally concerted, the utmost abilities of human prudence were exerted to guard against improvident profusion. One of the ablest accountants in England, Mr. Watts, the master of an academy in Little Tower-street, was employed by the Duke to draw a plan, which ascertained the total of a year's, a month's, a week's, and even a day's expenditure. The scheme was engraved on a very large copper-plate; and those who have seen it, pronounce it a very extraordinary effort of economical wisdom.

EDMONTON, a considerable village in the road to Ware, seven miles and a half from London.

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, three miles from Leatherhead, was once, according to tradition, a large and populous place, in which were sixteen churches. There are still proofs of its being once much larger than it is at present; for in the fields and woods, wells and cavities like cellars have been frequently found: and in the church and chancel are several old stalls and remarkable monuments, some of which are very ancient.

EGHAM, a town in Surry, on the Thames, almost opposite to Stains. It has a noble charity school, and an almshouse built by Baron Denham, Surveyor of the Works to Charles II. for five poor old women, each of whom has an orchard. The parsonage house was formerly the seat of Sir John Denham, who rebuilt it. This Sir John was the father of the poet of that name, who took great delight in this place. In the west part of the parish is Camomile hill, remarkable for camomile growing upon it without cultivation. *See RUNNY-MEAD, and COOPER'S-HILL.*

EALING, GREAT and LITTLE, are situated in Middlesex, between Brentford and the Oxford road. Great Ealing is the mother-church of that of Old Brentford. *See GUNNERSBURY HOUSE.*

ELSTREE, a village in Hertfordshire, situated on an eminence, within a mile of Stanmore, is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called Sullonica, mentioned by Antoninus, as at the distance of twelve miles from London; but Camden and Horsley are of opinion that it was on Brockley-hill, in this neighbourhood; many urns, coins,

Roman bricks, &c. having been dug up there; and at Pennywell, near Brockley-hill, are still visible the foundation of several walls, which, according to tradition, are the remains of a city. Here is the seat of J. F. Hesse, Esq.

ELTHAM, a village eight miles from London, and about a mile from Shooter's Hill. Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of this manor, beautified the capital mansion, and left it to the Crown. The stone work of the outer gate, being castle-like, is a remnant of the work of his age, but the palace itself is in a more modern style of building. This Bishop died at Eltham in 1311, and, after his decease, Edward the Second frequently resided here: his Queen Isabel was here delivered of a son, who, from the place of his birth, had the name of John of Eltham. Possibly, from this circumstance, this house has been, and still is, improperly called King John's Palace; unless it should have got this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward the Third to his captive monarch John of France. Henry VII. built the fair front towards the moat; but this palace was neglected, after Greenwich became the favourite country residence of his successors. Our princes often celebrated their festivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitfuntide, 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley, Baron Monteagle, for his service at Flodden Field. The stately hall, which was the scene of those feasts, is still in tolerable preservation, and is used as a barn. The manor of Eltham belongs to Sir John Shaw, whose elegant seat and plantations are let to Mr. Raikes, a Russia merchant; and, in the handsome garden of the Rev. Dr. Pinnel, is a green-house, in which were formerly kept the exotics of that eminent botanist, Doctor Sherrard, who was assisted in his botanical researches by his gardener, Mr. James Gordon, afterwards a justly eminent botanist and nurseryman, at Mile-end: The *Hortus Elthamiensis* is well known to the curious in the botanical science. On a part of Shooter's Hill, in this parish, is an erection in the form of a castle, which is seen at a great distance, and which is intended by Lady James to commemorate the share which her husband, the late Sir William James, had in the reduction of the fort of the Prince of Angria, in the East Indies, in the year 1756. See FAIRY HILL.

EMBER-COURT. See THAMES DITTON.

ENFIELD, a market town, in Middlesex, ten miles from London. Lord Lyttelton has quoted an ancient author, who lived in the reign of Henry II. and who says that the citizens of London had a chase or forest that extended from Hounsditch near twelve miles north, and that it was the property of the ci-

tizens,

tizens. Enfield Chase, the only part now remaining of this extensive forest, is at present annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. Almost in the centre of it are the ruins of an old house, said to have belonged to the Earls of Essex. Here is a fine lodge for the ranger, and the skirts of the chase abound with handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London. When James I. resided at Theobald's, this chase was well stocked with deer, &c. but, in the civil wars, it was stripped both of the game and timber, and let out in farms: however, after the Restoration, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chase afresh stocked with deer. By a late act of parliament, it is deprived of its beauty for ever, and the whole is inclosed. Enfield was formerly a royal seat, of which there are still some remains; and, by the coats of arms yet visible in some parts of it, seems to have been built by Sir Thomas Lo. el, Secretary of State to Henry VII.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, a village in Berkshire, in the parish of Egham, where there are several pleasant seats.

EPPING, a town in Essex, seventeen miles from London. The markets, which are on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions, are kept in Epping-street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. There are several fine seats in Epping-Forest, which is a royal chase, and extends from the town almost to London. See COPPED HALL.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, sixteen miles from London. Its mineral waters, which issue from a rising ground nearer Ashted than Eptom, were discovered in 1618, and soon became extremely famous; but though they are not impaired in virtue, they are far from being in the same repute as formerly; however, the salt made of them is valued all over Europe. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are now run to decay; and there remains only one house on the spot, which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places. Horse-races are annually held on the neighbouring downs. The town extends about a mile and a half in a semicircle from the church to Lord Guildford's fine seat at Durdans; and there are here so many orchards and gardens, that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this were a town in a wood, or a wood in a town. There are many fine seats in this neighbourhood, besides Durdans: as a seat of Mr. Northey's; Woodcote, late Lord Baltimore's, now Mr. Cuthbert's; and Pit Place, so called from its situation, being in a chalk pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belchier, and is a very whimsical but not inelegant retirement, now the seat of Mr. Fitzherbert.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, about fourteen miles below London Bridge. See BELVEDERE.

ESHER, a village on the road to Guildford, sixteen miles from London. *See* CLAREMONT.

ESHER PLACE was the seat of the late Right Honourable Henry Pelham, and now of his daughter Miss Pelham. The house is a Gothic structure, built of a brownish red brick, with stone facings to the doors, windows, &c. It stands upon almost the lowest ground belonging to it, and has the river Mole gliding close by it. This house was built by Cardinal Wolsey; but Mr. Pelham rebuilt the whole, except the two towers in the body of the house, which are the same that belonged to the old building, in the same style of architecture it was before. There is a fine summer-house upon a hill on the left hand as you enter, which commands the view of the house, park, and country for many miles.

The necessity of accommodating the young plantation to some large trees which grew before in the grove, has confined its variety. The groups are few and small; there was not room for larger or for more; there were no opportunities to form continued narrow glades between opposite lines; the vacant spaces are therefore chiefly irregular openings spreading every way, and great differences of distance between the trees are the principal variety: but the grove winds along the bank of the river Mole, on the side and at the foot of a very sudden ascent, the upper part of which is covered with wood. In one place it presses close to the covert; retires from it in another; and in a third stretches across a bold recess, which runs up high into the thicket. The trees sometimes overspread the flat below; sometimes leave an open space to the river; at other times crown the brow of a large knole, climb up a steep, or hang on a gentle declivity. These varieties in the situation more than compensate for the want of variety in the disposition of the trees; and the many happy circumstances which concur

— In Esher's peaceful grove,

Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham's love,
render this little spot more agreeable than any at Claremont.
See RICHMOND.

ETON, situated on the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, opposite Windsor, has been long famous for its royal college and school, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the education of seventy youths in classical learning, who are sent hence to King's College, in Cambridge. Here likewise are educated a great number of the nobility, &c. this royal foundation being one of the most celebrated seminaries in England's dominions.

It consists of two quadrangles; one appropriated to the school, and the lodging of the masters and scholars; in the
midst

midit of which is a copper statue of the royal founder, on a marble pedestal, erected at the expence of the late Provost, Dr. Godolphin. In the other quadrangle are the apartments of the Provost and Fellows. On the south side of the inner court of this last quadrangle is the college library, which is one of the finest in England, with respect to the neatness of the room, the choice collection of the best authors, and the most valuable editions. This library, which is a very beautiful room, has been lately much improved by the donations of several gentlemen of distinguished learning.

The seventy King's scholars, as those are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's college, in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, and then they are called according to seniority; and after they have been three years at Cambridge, they claim a fellowship. Besides those on the foundation, there are seldom less than 300 gentlemen's sons, who board at the masters' houses, or within the bounds of the college. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each of these into three classes. To each school there is a master, and four assistants. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000*l.* a year.

EWEL, a market town near Epsom, fourteen miles from London. Here a plentiful spring breaks out in several different spots, and becomes the head of a fine stream, that falls into the Thames at Kingston. Here is the seat of Sir George Glyn, Bart.

F

FAIRY HILL, the villa of Earl Bathurst, near Eltham, is surrounded by pleasant grounds, which have received great additional beauty from his Lordship's improvements.

FETCHAM, a village near Leatherhead, in which is the seat of Sir George Warren, on which no cost has been spared to render a most beautiful situation by nature more delightful by art.

FINCHLEY, a village, on the road to Barnet, seven miles from London,

FITZROY FARM, the beautiful villa of Lord Southampton, near Highgate. The grounds around it are kept in the highest cultivation of the *serme ornée*.

FOOTS-CRAY-PLACE, in Kent, twelve miles from London, was the seat of Bouchier Cleve, Esq. a pewterer of Cheapside, built after a design of Palladio, of the Ionic order. It was afterwards the property of Sir George Yonge, who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was let to the late Sir

Robert Ladbroke, at a rent that did not pay five shillings per cent of the original expence, for less than a third part of which it was purchased by the present proprietor Benjamin Harence, Esq. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which conveys you to the bed-chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The edifice is built of stone, but the offices, which are on each side at some distance, are brick. The house stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent from it till you come to the water, which from the house appears to be a small river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water which is opposite to the house, there is a fine cascade constantly flowing out of it: but this water, which appears to be such a pretty natural stream, is in reality artificial, and is brought from the river Cray, which runs just by. When the canal or cut, which is made through the ground to receive the water from the river, is full, it forms the cascade before the house, by flowing over in that place, and the surplus water, being instantly buried in the ground, is again conveyed away under this cut or canal to the main stream. The chief beauty of the ground about the house consists in its simplicity, it being entirely without ornament, and the whole of it a kind of lawn, having little besides the plain turf. The situation is pleasant, and the prospect from the house very good.

FROGMORE, near Windsor, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Ann Egerton. Adjoining to this are the house and gardens of Peter Floyer, Esq.

FULHAM, a village, four miles from London, opposite Putney, has been the demesne of the Bishops of London ever since the Conquest; and here they have a palace.

G.

GATTON, a small borough in Surry, eighteen miles from London, in the road to Ryegate, is a very ancient town; and, from the antiquities found here, is supposed to have been well known to the Romans: but though it has sent members to parliament ever since Henry VI. and was formerly a large and populous place, it is now a mean village. The members are returned by its constable, who is annually chosen at the Lord of the Manor's court. The manor and park now belong to the Earl of Hertford. This parish is famous for a quarry of white stone, which, though very soft, will endure the fire admirably well, but neither the sun nor the air; on which account it is much used for glass-houses, and by chemists and bakers.

GIDEA HALL, the seat of Richard Benyon, Esq; near Rumbord,

Rumford, in Essex, about thirteen miles from London. On the site of it once stood an ancient mansion, in which resided Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to King Edward VI. and whose daughters have been celebrated as great literary characters, in "The Female Advocate," a beautiful poem, by Miss Scott. The present seat, which is a square building of brick and stone, was erected by Sir John Eyles, Lord Mayor of London. It has been lately raised, as well as repaired, by Mr. Benyon; who has likewise considerably improved the grounds by extensive plantations, and by a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses over an elegant bridge, of three elliptic arches, designed by Mr. Wyatt, from whose plan has also been erected a Grecian temple for a cold-bath, which strikes every judicious observer with a pleasing sense of correct and elegant simplicity.

GODSTONE, a small town in Surry, twenty miles from London, in the great Suffex road. It has its name from its excellent stone quarries. In its neighbourhood is Marden, the fine seat and park of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.

GORHAMBURY, a little to the west of St. Alban's, was the paternal estate of the great Lord Bacon, and is now the seat of Lord Grimston. It is a superb specimen of ancient architecture.

GRAVESEND, in Kent, the first port on the Thames, twenty-two miles from London. The parishes of Gravensend and Milton were incorporated in the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a Mayor, twelve Jurats, and twenty four Common Councilmen. It has a market every Wednesday and Saturday. The manor of Gravensend being in the possession of the Abbot of Tower-Hill, he obtained of Richard the Second a grant to the men of Gravensend and Milton of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London, on the conditions that they should provide boats, and carry all persons, either at two-pence per head with his bundle, or the whole boat's fare at four shillings. This charter has been confirmed by succeeding Princes, and under proper regulations they still enjoy this advantageous privilege. The fare is now nine-pence each passenger. The boats are obliged to depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour: they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate, on the like signal, with every ebb. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats, to convey passengers to Rochester, Chatham, &c. at 1s. 6d. each.

In 1727 the church and great part of the town were consumed by fire. Soon after this disaster, the present structure for divine worship was erected, towards the expence of which George II. contributed liberally. The town-house was erected

in 1764. In 1772 the inhabitants obtained an act for new paving and lighting the streets.

The remains of an ancient chapel, which belonged to the nuns of Grace, is the only object in this district that wears the face of antiquity: some thick walls and Gothic arches are entire; and a receptacle for holy water, still to be seen in the cellar, proves this structure to have been appropriated to religious purposes. A tavern now occupies the spot where this sacred edifice once stood; adjoining to which is a bowling green, that commands a very delightful prospect of that part of the Thames called the Hope, with several miles beyond it.

GREENHITHE, in Kent, a hamlet of the parish of Swancombe, on the banks of the Thames. Here is a horse-ferry across that river to West Thurrock, in Essex. Great quantities of lime are conveyed hence to London, for building; and not only the farmers on the Essex coast, but coasting vessels also, from different parts of the kingdom, very frequently take in here a freight of chalk, which has been found to mellow and fertilize some kind of soils. Petrefied shells, and other extraneous fossils, have been frequently found embodied in the chalk, some of which are extremely curious and valuable. Here are still remaining some of the walls of an ancient chapel or chantry, long ago converted into a tene-ment.

GREENSTED, a village near Chipping Ongar, remarkable for its ancient little church, a plate of which is engraved by the society of Antiquaries, Vol. II. Plate VII. The walls of this church are formed of the solid trunks of large trees placed together in rows, and seem calculated to endure for ages more, although anterior to the Conquest.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, six miles from London, has been the birth-place of several of our monarchs, particularly Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; and here Edward VI. died. A palace was erected at this place by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, which was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. but being afterwards suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles II. who began a most magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and caused a royal observatory to be erected on the top of the steep of the hill, for the use of the celebrated Mr. Flamsteed, whose name it still retains: his Majesty likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time.

That which is properly the palace here, is an edifice of no great

great extent, and is now converted into apartments for the Governor of the Royal Hospital, and the Ranger of the park. This park is well stocked with deer, and affords, says the ingenious Mr. Young, as much variety, in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Observatory and the One-tree hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gradually falling slope or flat inclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and im-browning dells. The cattle which feed on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees break upon little picturesque views of the swelling surf, which, when illumined by the sun, have an effect pleasing beyond the power of fancy to exhibit. This is the foreground of the landscape: a little farther, the eye falls on that noble structure the hospital, in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful serpentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and presents the floating millions of the Thames. To the left appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there finishes the prospect.

The parish-church, rebuilt by the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been slain by the Danes in the year 1012, on the spot where the church now stands. There is a college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old house-keepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight who are to be alternately chosen from Snettisham and Gattle-Rising in Norfolk. This is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded and endowed, in 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, the Duke of Norfolk's brother, and by him committed to the care of the Mercers Company. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the Earl's body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was removed hither a few years ago from the chapel of Dover Castle. The pensioners, besides meat, drink, and lodging, are allowed 1s. 6d. a week, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years.

In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, also built an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, said to be the first erected by an English Protestant. There are likewise two charity-schools in this parish.

The river Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL stands on the spot where was the palace of several of our kings. The first wing of this noble edifice, erected by Charles II. was designed to be applied to the same use. Indeed, from the magnificence of the structure, it can scarcely be taken for any thing less than the palace of a great monarch. William III. gave this palace, and other edifices, with a considerable spot of ground, for the use of those English seamen and their children, who by age, wounds, or other accidents, should be disabled from farther service at sea, and for the widows and children of such as were slain in fighting at sea against the enemies of their country. King William, also, by his letters patent, in 1694, appointed commissioners for the better carrying on his excellent intentions, and therein desired the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum towards this work as he desired. In conformity to this request, many benefactions were made both in that and the succeeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,269*l.* and afterwards the estate of the Earl of Derwentwater, who bore a principal part in the rebellion in 1715, amounting to 6000*l.* per annum, was given by Parliament to this hospital. The first range had cost Charles II. 36,000*l.* and another was ordered to be built on the same model: this has been completed with equal magnificence, and the whole structure entirely finished.

The front to the Thames consists of these two ranges of stone buildings, with the Governor's house at the back part in the centre, behind which the park, well planted with trees, rises with a noble ascent. These buildings, between which is a large area, perfectly correspond with each other, and each range is terminated by a very noble dome.

In each front to the Thames, two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, finely wrought, support their pediments, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the centre of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, which is of the Doric order, and adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases crowned with pediments; while the upper series, which are larger and more lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over these is an Attic story; the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular Attic course, the pilasters of this order rising over every column, and

and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed; and the top is crowned with a handsome balustrade.

The buildings, which are continued from these, and face the area, correspond with them, though in a finer and more elegant manner. In the centre of both is a range of columns supporting a pediment, and at each corner a range of Corinthian pilasters. The front is rusticated, and there are two series of windows. The domes at the end, which are 120 feet high, are supported on coupled columns, as are the porticos below; and under one of these is the chapel, which is adorned on the inside with the greatest elegance and beauty.

On the sides of the gate which opens to these buildings from the park, are placed a large terrestrial and celestial globe, in which the stars are gilt; and in the centre of the area is a statue of George II.

The hall of this hospital is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, particularly the cieling and upper end.

In the centre of the cupola is a compass, with its proper points duly bearing. In the coving or dish of the cupola are the four Winds painted in stone colour, in alto relieve, with their different attitudes.

Eurus, or the East Wind, arising out of the East, winged, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth; with his left-hand he seems to push the morning star out of the firmament: the demi figures and boys which form the group, shew the morning dews that fall before him.

Auster, or the South Wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rains from a bag, the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning.

Zephyrus, or the West Wind, accompanied by little Zephyrs with baskets of flowers scattering them around him: the figure playing on the flute signifies the joy and pleasure of the spring season.

Boreas, or the North Wind, with dragon's wings, denoting his fury: his boisterous companions are flinging about hail-stones, snow, &c.

Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names in gold letters of such benefactors as have given one hundred pounds or upwards towards the building of this charitable foundation. Among the most considerable of which were, King William III. who gave 19,500*l*. Queen Anne, who gave 6471*l*. John de la Fontain, Esq; who gave 2000*l*. Robert Osborton, Esq; who gave 20,000*l*. Sir John Cropley, and Mr. Evelyn, who each gave 2000*l*. John Evelyn, Esq; who gave 1000*l*. These tables are adorned with demi-seraphims, who extend their wings over them and denote Mercy. Each
table

table is attended by two charity-boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

N. B. Out of all that is given for shewing the Hall, only three-pence in the shilling is allowed to the person that shews them; the rest makes an excellent fund for the yearly maintenance of not less than twenty poor boys, who are the sons of mariners that have been either slain or disabled in the service of their country.

Out of this fund these boys are entirely provided for, are clothed, fed, and are also taught such a share of mathematical learning as fits them out to the sea service, and consequently helps to make a perpetual supply of skilful seamen, who are the safeguard of our country.

This beautifully-painted hall was in great danger from a dreadful fire, which broke out in this hospital, on the second of January, 1779, and which totally consumed the dome at the South East quarter of the building; the chapel, which was the most elegant in the world; the great dining hall; and eight wards, containing the lodgings of near 600 pensioners. The dome was rebuilt about a year ago; but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed.

For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy and in the service of the merchants, pays 6d. a month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in at the Sixpenny Receiver's office on Tower-hill.

There are at present near 2000 old or disabled seamen; and 100 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners, as at Chelsea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each; three pounds of beef; two of mutton; a pint of pease; a pound and a quarter of cheese; two ounces of butter; fourteen quarts of beer, and 1s. a week tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of the boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each; that of their mates 1s. 6d. and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: besides which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue cloaths, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two night caps.

This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high posts under the King. The principal officers of the house, with their annual salaries, are, the Governor, 1000l. Lieutenant-Governor, 300l. Treasurer, 200l. three Captains, each 200l. six Lieutenants, each 100l. two Chaplains, each 100l. a Physician

cian and Surgeon, each 200*l*. a Clerk of the Cheque, 100*l*. Auditor, 100*l*.

GREGORY's, the seat of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, twenty-four miles from London, has a great resemblance in the front to the Queen's palace, being built after its plan, but on a smaller scale. It is situated in a delightful country, where the prospects are frequently, but not disagreeably cut off, by a profusion of small beautiful inclosures, a continual interchange of hills and vallies, and a multiplicity of beech and coppice woods. The apartments contain many excellent pictures, some valuable marble, and a small but well chosen library.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE, one of the finest squares in the metropolis. The centre is adorned with gravel walks, a shrubbery of ever-greens, &c. and an equestrian statue of the late king. This situation is said to be higher than the top of the Monument.

GROVE, near Watford, Hertfordshire, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon. The late Earl greatly improved the house and park.

GUBBINS, or GOBIONS, near North Mims, in Hertfordshire, had its name from its ancient Lord Sir Richard Gobion. In the reign of Henry VII. it belonged to the family of the Mores, when it was called More-Hall; but, on the attainder of the great Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, it was forfeited to the Crown, and settled on the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, who held it till her death. It afterwards came into the possession of several families, and was at length purchased by the late Sir Jeremy Sambroke. The manor-house and gardens are very beautiful, the latter of which have been thus described:—"Crossing the road which leads to Gobion's house, and soon after returning to the left, we entered a delightful path, which conducted us into a charming wood. This walk is irregularly cut through the underwood, but the lofty oaks which overshadow it are not disturbed. After this labyrinth we came suddenly into a most delightful spot. It is a perfect rotunda, of about the same diameter with the ring in Hyde-Park. Here the underwood is intirely taken away; but the oak trees, which are very straight, and vastly high, remain intire. There are a great many, and the ground between them is intirely covered with a thick short moss of the colour of gold. The whole is surrounded by a gravel walk about eight feet wide. On one side is a large alcove. Opposite to the place of our entrance into this recess is another avenue, which brought us to a large alcove, situated at the end of an oblong piece of water, on each side of whose banks are fine gravel walks, lined with
rows

rows of trees. This pond is so formed, that a part of it is deep, and therefore the bottom not easily seen, but the other part is shallow; and it may be filled and emptied (as may the other reservoirs here) at pleasure. The grass at the bottom, when covered with water, hath a fine effect. From this alcove we have a view over the water to a fine large figure of Time, rising from the base, with his wings prepared for flight, and holding a large sun-dial in his hands; beyond whom, through a vista, the eye is led to an obelisk at a considerable distance beyond the gardens. Leaving this spot, we turned to the right through a beautiful walk of trees that led to the house; the front is towards the wood; from whence we were conducted through a most superb and elegant walk, which terminated at a summer-house, built of wood in the lattice manner, and painted green. We then turned to the left through meandering walks cut through the underwood (the oaks also here being intire) to a grotto, which having passed, a large arch presents itself across the walk, and through it we behold a cascade. Continuing onwards, we turned to the right, when a winding walk brought us to a seat where the cascade has a more distant sound. This is a very contemplative situation. From this seat a walk brought us to a good statue of Hercules, in a leaning position; from whence, through a verdant arch, appears a beautiful canal, at the end of which is an handsome temple, whose front is supported by four pillars. In this temple are two busts of Miss Sambrokes, the two ladies who are now possessors of this delightful place. On one side this canal is a Roman gladiator, very well executed. Leaving the canal, we ascended a straight walk, which brought us on the left hand to a Cleopatra, as stung with an asp. This figure stands on a pedestal, in a meadow at some distance; and on our right appeared a very large and beautiful urn. The top of our walk terminated at a large oak, from whence there is a view, over the canal just mentioned, to the gladiator, and from thence through a grove to a lofty pigeon-house. Turning to the right, we came to a neat and retired bowling-green, at one end of which is the urn before-mentioned, at the other a summer-house full of orange and lemon trees. On one side of the green is a statue of Venus, and on the other one of Adonis. Leaving this place, we gently descended, through some pleasant and regular walks, to the figure of Time already noticed, from whence we came again to the piece of water first above-mentioned."

GUNNERSBURY-HOUSE, near Ealing, the residence of the late Princess Amelia; a noble and elegant structure, built by Inigo Jones, or, as some say, by Mr. Webb, his son-in-law. Indeed, the architecture shews, that, if the plan were

not

not drawn by that celebrated architect himself, it was designed by one of his scholars; for the building has that majestic boldness and simplicity which grace all the works of that excellent artist. It is situated on a rising ground; the approach to it from the garden is remarkably fine. The loggia has a beautiful appearance at a distance, and commands a fine prospect of the county of Surry, of the river Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks for some miles, and, in clear weather, even of London.

The apartments are extremely well contrived. The hall, which is spacious, is on each side supported by rows of columns, and from thence you ascend by a noble flight of stairs to a saloon, which is a double cube of 25 feet high, and most elegantly furnished. This fine room has an entrance into the portico on the back front, which is supported by columns, and, from the fineness of the prospect over the Thames, is a delightful place to sit in during the afternoon in the summer season; for it being contrived to face the south-east, the sun never shines on it after two o'clock; but, extending its beams over the country, enlivens the beautiful landscape that lies before this part of the edifice. Her Royal Highness greatly improved and enlarged the gardens; several beautiful fields have been added to them, some very elegant buildings erected, and the whole much enriched with plantations in the modern taste.

H.

HACKNEY, in Middlesex, on the north-east side of London, is a very large and populous village, inhabited by great numbers of merchants and wealthy persons. The parish has several hamlets belonging to it, among which are Clapton on the north, Dorleston and Shacklewell on the west, and Homerton, which leads to Hackney Marsh, on the east.

Hackney church was a distinct rectory and vicarage in the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Augustine; but the Knights Templars having obtained a mill and other possessions in the parish, they were, upon the suppression of their order, granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom the church is supposed to have received the present appellation of St. John: however, it was not presented to by that name till after the year 1660.

At the bottom of Hackney Marsh were discovered, some years since, the remains of a great stone causeway, which, by the Roman coins found there, appears to have been one of the famous highways made by the Romans.

HALSTEAD, a village in Kent, between Cray and Seven-oak, near which is the seat of the Duke of Richmond, called Halstead Place.

HAM.

HAM. See **WEST HAM.**

HAM FARM, the seat of the Earl of Portmore, at Weybridge, in Surry, is situated between the Duke of Newcastle's and the late Mr. Southcote's. The house is a large handsome brick structure, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds about it consist of about 500 acres, 130 of which are laid out for pleasure, besides a paddock of about 60 acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers; the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace; and the Wye, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a swing-bridge over the Wye, which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Wye is navigable up to Guildford, and other places. What is called the Virginia Water, runs from Windsor great park, and flows hither through Mr. Southcote's. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful; and, though it lies upon a flat, there are some good views from it, and from other parts of the gardens. This place was first beautified by the Countess of Dorchester, in the reign of James II.

HAM HOUSE, near Richmond, in Surry, the seat of the Earl of Dysart. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and surrounded by those beautiful walks, called Ham Walks, which have been so often celebrated by the British poets.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, four miles west from London. There are a number of handsome seats about it, especially towards the Thames, among which the most remarkable is the late Lord Melcombe's, which is a very elegant house, and contains a marble gallery finished at a very great expence. Pope has observed,

'Tis use alone that consecrates expence,

And splendour borrows all her rays from sense.

This gallery, with its lapis lazuli pillars, at their reputed guinea an ounce, cost more money than two of the prettiest villas on the Thames, that, late Sir Charles Asgill's, and the late Humphry Morrice's, and more money by many thousand pounds, than Mr. Dawes so recently gave for Claremont. This house, which has lately been brought to the hammer, is likely to remain unoccupied, or to submit to the fate, perhaps, of Cannons, and the late Sir Gregory Page's, at Blackheath. This circumstance reminds us of another of Lord Melcombe's seats, Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, which cost him 100,000*l.* On his death, it devolved, on the late Earl Temple, who lent it to his brother Mr. Henry Grenville. At his death, the proprietor offered to give 200*l.* a year to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; but the proposal not being accepted, he determined to pull it down, and the ma-

terials

terials produced little more than the prime cost of the plumber and glazier's work.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleasant village in Middlesex, near the top of a hill, about four miles from London. On the summit of this hill is a heath, which is adorned with many gentlemen's houses, and extends about a mile every way, affording a most extensive prospect over the city as far as Shooter's Hill, and into the counties all around it. This village used to be formerly resorted to for its mineral waters; and there is here a fine assembly-room for dancing. Its old ruinous church, which was a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, has been pulled down, and a new one erected in its room. There is, besides, a handsome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are chiefly citizens and merchants of London. It is observable, that, in the reign of Henry VIII. Hampstead was a poor place, chiefly inhabited by laundresses, who washed for the inhabitants of the metropolis.

HAMPTON-COURT is delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingston, and at a small distance from a village called Hampton. This palace was magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who here set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII. who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in that age were so greatly admired, by all foreigners as well as the natives, that the learned Grotius says of this place,

*Si quis opes nescit (sed quis tamen ille?) Britannas,
Hamptincurta, tuas consulat ille Lares:
Contulerit toto cum sparsa palatia mundo,
Dicet, ibi Reges, hic habitare Deos.*

That is,

"If any one (but who can he be?) should not know what British wealth is, let him repair to Hampton-Court, and when he shall have viewed all the palaces of the earth, he will say, Those are the residences of Kings, but this of the Gods."

In order to give a stronger idea of this grandeur, we shall give a description of the ornaments of this palace, as they appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from an author who describes what he himself saw.

"The chief area," says he, "is paved with square stone: in its

its centre is a fountain that throws up water, covered with a gilt crown, on the top of which is a statue of Justice, supported by columns of black and white marble. The chapel of this palace is most splendid, in which the Queen's closet is quite transparent, having its windows of crystal. We were led into two chambers called the Presence, or Chambers of Audience, which shone with tapestry of gold and silver, and silk of different colours: under the canopy of state are these words embroidered in pearl, VIVAT HENRICUS OCTAVUS. Here is, besides, a small chapel richly hung with tapestry, where the Queen performs her devotions. In her bedchamber the bed was covered with very costly coverlids of silk. At no great distance from this room we were shewn a bed, the tester of which was worked by Anne Boleyn, and presented by her to her husband Henry VIII. All the other rooms, being very numerous, are adorned with tapestry of gold, silver, and velvet, in some of which were woven history-pieces, in others Turkish and American dresses, all extremely natural.—In the hall are these curiosities: a very clear looking-glass, ornamented with columns and little images of alabaster; a portrait of Edward VI. brother to Queen Elizabeth; the true portrait of Lucretia; a picture of the battle of Pavia; the history of Christ's passion, carved in mother-of-pearl; the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; the pictures of Ferdinand, Prince of Spain, and Philip his son; that of Henry VIII. under which was placed the Bible curiously written upon parchment; an artificial sphere; several musical instruments. In the tapestry are represented negroes riding upon elephants; the bed in which Edward VI. is said to have been born, and where his mother Jane Seymour died in childbed. In one chamber were several excessive rich tapestries, which are hung up when the Queen gives audience to foreign ambassadors: there were numbers of cushions ornamented with gold and silver; many counterpanes and coverlids of beds lined with ermine. In short, all the walls of the palace shine with gold and silver. Here is also a certain cabinet called Paradise, where, besides that every thing glitters so with silver, gold, and jewels, as to dazzle one's eyes, there is a musical instrument made all of glass, except the strings. Afterwards we were led into the gardens, which are most pleasant."

This palace, which was afterwards the prison of Charles I. is, with the parks, encompassed in a semicircle by the Thames. King William and Queen Mary were so greatly pleased with its situation, which rendered it capable of being made one of the noblest palaces in Europe, that, while the former was causing the old apartments to be pulled down, and rebuilt in the more beautiful manner in which they now appear, her

Majesty,

Majesty, impatient to enjoy so agreeable a retreat, fixed upon a building near the river, called the Water-Gallery, and, suiting it to her conveniency, adorned it with the utmost elegance, though its situation would not allow it to stand after the principal building was completed.

Since the pulling down of the Water-Gallery, which stood before the fine stone front that faces the river, the ground to the south-west has received considerable improvements. This spot is laid out in small inclosures, surrounded with tall hedges, in order to break the violence of the winds, and render them proper for the reception of such exotic plants as were moved thither in summer out of the conservatories. Here are two basons constantly supplied with water, for the support of these plants in dry weather; and as they are situated near the great apartments, most of the plants may be viewed from the window.

At a small distance to the west, stood a large hot-house, for preserving such tender exotic plants as require a greater share of warmth than is generally felt in this climate. Of this part of gardening Queen Mary was so fond, that she allowed a handsome salary to Dr. Plukenet, a very learned botanist, for overlooking and registering the curious collection of plants she caused to be brought into the garden; but since her Majesty's death they have been much neglected, and very few of the most curious plants are now to be found there.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are about three miles in circumference. On a pediment at the front of the palace on this side, is a bas-relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it a large oval bason, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres, laid out in the exploded taste, by the then fashionable gardeners London and Wise.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two large marble vases, of exquisite workmanship: one said to be performed by Mr. Cibber, the father of the late poet-laureat, and the other by a foreigner: these pieces are reported to be done as a trial of skill; but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are beautifully adorned with bas-relief; that on the right hand representing the triumphs of Bacchus; and the other on the left Amphitrite and the Nereides. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which runs into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the wild boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator, which formerly stood in the parade of St. James's

James's Park, at the foot of the canal, and was removed thither in the reign of Queen Ann. The original was performed by Agasias Dositheus of Ephesus, and is in the Borghesian palace at Rome. The second is a young Apollo; the third, a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children; all after fine originals.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk 10 feet, to open a view from the apartments to the river Thames. In this garden is a fine fountain, and two grand terrace walks.

On the north side of the palace is a tennis court; and beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderness: further on is the great gate of the gardens, on the sides of which are large stone piers, with the lion and unicorn couchant, in stone.

We shall now, leaving the gardens, take a view of the palace and several apartments, with their noble furniture and fine paintings, performed by the most eminent masters.

To begin with the first entrance into the palace, at the gates of which are four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, each of them holding a shield, whereon are the arms of Great-Britain, with several trophies of war, well carved on stone.

Passing through a long court-yard, on each side of which are stabling for the officers of his Majesty's household, we come next to the first portal, which is strongly built of brick, and decorated by Wolfey with the heads of four of the Cæsars, Trajan and Adrian on one side, and on the other Tiberius and Vitellius.

Through this portal we pass into a large quadrangle, remarkable only for its spaciousness and uniformity. This leads to a second quadrangle, where over the portal is a beautiful astronomical clock, made by the celebrated Tompion, on which are curiously represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the various phases of the moon, and other ornaments and indications.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which, by her late Majesty's command, was erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should be acted every week, during the court's continuance there; but only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterwards for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. In the front is a portal of brick decorated with four Cæsars heads, without names.

On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonnade of 14 columns, and two pilasters of the Ionic order, with an entablature

entablature and balustrade at the top, adorned in the middle with two vases.

This leads to the great stair-case, adorned with iron balusters curiously wrought and gilt, the whole erected on porphyry. From the cieling hangs, by a strong brass chain gilt, a large glass lanthorn, which holds 16 candles, and has an imperial crown at the top. This stair-case, with the cieling, was painted by Signor Verrio, by order of King William III.

At the top, on the left side, are Apollo and the Nine Muses, at whose feet sits Pan with his unequal reeds; and a little below them Ceres, holding in one hand a wheat-sheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread; at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers; near her are the two river gods Thame and Isis, with their urns; and a large table in the middle, upon which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.

On the cieling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup; Juno's peacock is in the front: one of the Parcs, with her scissors in her hand, seems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. These figures are covered with a fine canopy surrounded with the signs of the zodiac, and by several Zephyrs with flowers in their hands, and on one side of them is Fame with her two trumpets.

Beneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a swan, Mars addressing himself to her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another swan.

On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and others. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are serving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that is fallen down, he seems to catch at a table to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles: on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and on the other side of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace in her right hand holds a laurel, and in her left a palm, over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spurina the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome with a flaming sword, the emblem of destruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government, both in her right hand.

The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him.

Over

Over the door, at the head of the stairs, is a funeral-pile, done in stone colour; and under the above paintings are 36 pannels, representing trophies of war, and other decorations, in the same colour.

From the stair-case we pass into the *Guard-Chamber*, which is upwards of 60 feet long, and 40 wide. This room contains arms for 1000 men curiously placed in various forms. Here are pilasters of pikes and bayonets on each side of 16 pannels that go round the room; with variety of other ornaments, as muskets in chequer-work, stars made of bayonets, swords, &c. In this chamber are the following portraits of celebrated admirals: Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Admiral Churchill, Admiral Gradon, Admiral Bembow, Sir John Wilsart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, Lord Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Admiral Whetstone, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, George prince of Denmark, Sir Cloudsley Shovel, Admiral Beaumont, Sir John Munden. Lord Orford by Bockman; Sir John Wilsart, and the last seven, by Dahl; and the others by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the chimney piece is the colosseum, by Cannletter.

The next is the *King's First Presence-Chamber*, which is hung with rich old tapestry, representing the stories of Tobit and Tobias, and Midas. The cieling is vaulted, and from the centre hangs a fine lustre of 19 branches. Fronting the door are the canopy and chair of state, which, as well as the stools, are of crimson damask; on the back part of the canopy are the King's arms, and round the valance a crown and cypher embroidered in gold. This room is ornamented with the following pictures;

On the left hand of the entrance, behind the door, is a fine picture, about 18 feet by 15, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of King William III. who is in armour on a stately grey horse, trampling on trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. At the top, in the clouds, Mercury and Peace support his helmet, decorated with laurel, and a Cupid holds a scroll. On the bottom part of the picture appear Neptune and his attendants by the side of a rock, welcoming the hero on shore; and at a distance is seen a fleet of ships, their sails swelled with the east wind. In the front ground, Plenty with her cornucopia offers him an olive-branch, and Flora presents flowers.

Over the chimney is a whole length of the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Steward of the Household to King Charles I. by Mytens; and over the doors are two pieces, one of architecture, the other, ruins with figures, finely executed by Rousseau.

The

The next room, which is called the *Second Presence Chamber*, is spacious, and has a vaulted cieling, from the centre of which hangs a gilt chandelier of twelve branches. The tapestry is ancient, but very rich, the lights being all gold and the shadows silk; the subject is Abraham offering up his son Isaac. The chair of state and stools are of crimson damask, fringed with the same colour. Over the chimney is a whole length of Christian IV. King of Denmark, by Van Somer. This picture, as most of the large ones are, is decorated round the frame on the outside with festoons of fruit and flowers finely carved in high relief. In this chamber is also a beautiful landscape of Isaac and Rebecca, by Zucarelli. Over the three doors are pieces of ruins and landscapes by Rousseau. Here are likewise two fine marble tables, with pier glasses over them, and a pair of gilt stands on each side.

The fourth room, which is the *King's Audience-Chamber*, is very lofty; in the middle hangs a beautiful chased silver chandelier of sixteen branches. Here is a fine canopy of state, with the window curtains, chair, and stools, of rich crimson damask, laced and fringed with gold. The tapestry is fine, and represents God appearing to Abraham, Abraham purchasing a burying-place for his wife Sarah, and Abraham entertaining the three Angels. In this room is a landscape with Moses, by Zucarelli. Over the chimney is a whole length picture of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, the daughter of King James I. by Honthorst, and over each of the two doors is a Madona, by Domenico Fetti.

In the fifth, which is the *Drawing-Room*, is also a chair of state and stools; the window curtains are tissue with a silver ground: there are silver sconces fastened to the tapestry, which is richly woven with gold, but is very ancient; the subject is Abraham sending his servants to get a wife for Isaac, and Rebecca opening the trunks of treasure. Over the chimney-piece is an admirable whole length picture of King Charles I. by Vandyck; opposite to which is a fine painting of the Cornaro family, after Titian, by Old Stone. Over the doors are two capital pictures: the one is David with Goliath's head, by Fetti; the other, the Holy Family, by Schidone.

In the *King's State Bed-Chamber* is a crimson velvet bed, laced with gold, having plumes of white feathers on the top. This room, which is very spacious, is hung round with tapestry representing the history of Joshua, about which are eight silver sconces chased with the judgment of Solomon. The cieling, which was painted by Verrio, represents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring

miring him as he sleeps. On another part of the cieling is a fine figure of Somnus, or Sleep, with his attendants: and in the border are four landscapes, and four boys with baskets of flowers intermixed with poppies. The paintings in this room are Joseph and his Mistress, by Orazio Gentileichi; over the doors are two flower-pieces, finely executed by Baptist and Bogdane; and over the chimney, a whole length of Ann Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely.—There is a clock in this room made by Tompkin, which goes one year and a day without winding up; likewise a barometer by Tompkin.

The *King's Dressing-Room*, which is about twelve feet long, and six feet wide, has the ceiling painted by Verrio. Mars is sleeping in Venus's lap, while several Cupids steal away his armour, sword, and spear, and others are binding his legs and arms with fetters of roses. The borders are decorated with jessamine, orange trees in pots, and several sorts of birds. The room is hung round with India damask; and the chair, stools, and screen, are covered with the same. This room contains the following paintings: a flower-piece, by old Baptist; flowers, &c. by Withoos; dead game, &c. by Van Aelst; a saint's head by —; lady Vaux, by —; Christ and St. John, by Leonardo da Vinci; Francis the first, of France, by Jannet; Reshemeer, by Holbein; the Angel and St. Peter in prison, by Steenwyck; King Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke; the Great Mogul with his attendants, by —; a landscape with figures, by —; Lot and his daughters, by Poelemburg; a battle-piece, by Wouwer-mans; Diana and Nymphs bathing, by Poelemburg; the inside of a church, with the woman taken in adultery, (the figures by old Franks,) by Deneef; King Henry VIII. by —; Erasmus, by Holbein; a woman singing, and a man, by Gerhard Douw; a flower-piece, by young Baptist; with a barometer by Quare, and some ancient ornamental china over the chimney-piece.

The *King's Writing-Closet* is of a triangular form, and has two windows. The hangings and stools are India. A glass is here so placed as to shew all the rooms on that side of the building in one view. The paintings are as follow: the Shepherds offering, by old Palma; Queen Henrietta Maria, after Vandyck, by Gibson; a drawing, by —; Sacarissa, by Russell; the Centaur carrying away Hercules's wife, after Julio Romano; a flower-piece, by Bogdane; Judith and Holofernes, by Paul Veronese; a Magdalen's head, by Sasso Ferrato; David and Goliath, by —; administration of the sacrament, by Leandro Bassan; the judgment of Paris, by —; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Poelemburg; a landscape with cattle, by Adrian Vandervelde; the head of Cyrus brought before Queen

Queen Thomyris, by Vincentio Malo; St. Peter and the Angel in Prison, by Steenwyck; a landscape with a hay-cart, by Wouwermans; a peacock with other fowls, by Bogdane; the Visitation, by Carlo Maratti; King Charles I. at dinner, by Van Bassan; and a flower-piece, by Bogdane.

Queen Mary's Closet is hung with needle-work, said to be wrought by herself and her maids of honour: there are also an easy chair, four others, and a screen, all said to be the work of that excellent Queen. The work is extremely neat, the figures are well shadowed, perhaps equal to the best tapestry, and shew great judgment in drawing. The following is a list of the paintings: the Virgin teaching Christ to read, by Guercino; the Holy Family, by Dosso de Ferrara; lord Darnley and his brother, by Lucas de Heere; the King of Bohemia at dinner, by Van Basson; Emperor Charles V. initiated into the church, by —; King George the First's Queen, by —; Moses striking the rock, by Marco Ricci; St. Jerome, by Mieris; Mrs. Lemon, by Vandyck; King George I. by —; a landscape, with figures, by Dietrice; St. Frances, by Teniers; a Madona and St. John, by Guercino; a Lady by —; Bellini, by —; a bunch of grapes, by Verelst; a woman to the waist, by Piombo; the Shepherds offering, by Seb. Ricci; a woman milking a goat, by Bergen; a portrait of a woman, by Rembrandt: the ascension of the Virgin, by Calvart; and a landscape, by Poussin.

The *Queen's Gallery*, which is about seventy feet long, and twenty-five wide, is hung (but not in chronological order) with seven beautiful pieces of tapestry, done after the famous paintings of Le Brun, and representing, 1. Alexander's triumphal entry into Babylon; 2. his fight with King Porus; 3. himself and his horse Bucephalus; 4. his visit to Diogenes; 5. his consultation with the soothsayers; 6. his fight with Darius; and, 7. the tent of Darius. Under the 4th, which is placed over the chimney-piece, is a very neat bust of a Venus in alabaster standing upon an oval looking-glass, under which are two doves billing in basso-relievo. Among the other furniture in this gallery are two fine tables of Egyptian marble.

The ceiling of the *Queen's State Bed-Chamber* is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has represented Aurora rising out of the ocean in her golden chariot, drawn by four white horses. The bed is of crimson damask; and, besides other furniture, the room is adorned with a glass lustre with silver sockets. Over a large marble chimney-piece is a whole length of King James I. at his right hand; over one of the doors is Queen Ann his consort, both by Van Somer; over the other door is a beautiful whole length of Henry Prince of Wales, their eldest son, by Mytens: there are besides a portrait

of the Duchess of Brunswick, by Moreelze; and a landscape, by Zucarelli. In the cornice are four other portraits, one on each side, viz. King George I. King George II. the late Queen Caroline, and Frederick Prince of Wales.

The *Queen's Drawing-Room* has the ceiling painted by Signor Verrio; in the middle of which is the late Queen Ann, under the character of Justice, holding the scales in one hand, and the sword in the other: she is dressed in a purple robe lined with ermine; and Neptune and Britannia are holding a crown over her head. The room is hung with green damask, upon which are placed nine pictures, three on each side of the room, and three at the end. These were formerly all in one piece of a great length, as may be very plainly seen from some of the figures being cut asunder, and placed in different pieces. The whole is the triumph of Julius Cæsar, and was a long procession of soldiers, priests, officers of state, &c. at the end of which that Emperor appears in his triumphal chariot, with Victory holding a laurel crown over his head: it is painted in water colours upon canvas, by Andrea Manregna. Over the two doors are our Saviour and the woman of Samaria, and our Saviour and the woman with the issue, both by Seb. Ricci.

The *Queen's State Audience Room* is hung with rich tapestry, representing King Melchisedec giving bread and wine to Abraham. Here is a fine canopy of state, and six pictures, viz. a lady, the countess of Lenox, Bacchus and Ariadne, Margaret Queen of Scots, the Duke of Brunswick, and the Duchess of Brunswick. Bacchus and Ariadne by Cito Ferri, and Margaret Queen of Scots by Mytens.

The next is the *Public Dining Room*, wherein the late King used to dine in state. It is noble and lofty, and ornamented with the following pictures: Prince Charles Elector Palatine, by —; a ship-piece, by Vandervelde; a ditto, by ditto; Bacchus and Ariadne, after Guido, by Romanelli; a ship-piece, by Vandervelde; a ditto, by ditto; Princess Elizabeth, by —; our Saviour in the house of Lazarus, by Seb. Ricci; the Pool of Bethesda, by ditto; Baccio Bandinelli, by Correggio; the woman taken in adultery, by Seb. Ricci; Prince Rupert, by Mirevelt. In the centre of this room is the model of a palace that was intended for Richmond Gardens.

The *Prince of Wales's Presence Chamber* is hung with tapestry, wrought with the story of Tobit and Tobias. Over one of the doors is Guzman, and over another Gundamor, two Spanish ambassadors, the latter by Blenburg: over the third is a Queen of France, by Pourbus; and over the chimney Lewis XIII. of France, with a walking-stick in his hand, and a dog by his side, by Belcamp; facing which is King Ahafuerus, and Queen Esther, by Tintoret.

The *Prince of Wales's Drawing-Room* is hung with tapestry, representing

representing Elymas the forcerer struck with blindness : this is taken from one of the cartoons now in the Queen's palace. Over the chimney-piece is the duke of Wirtemberg, by Mark Gerards ; over one of the doors is a whole length of the wife of Philip II. King of Spain ; and over the other a whole length of Count Mansfield, general of the Spaniards in the Low Countries, the latter by Mytens.

The *Prince of Wales's Bed-Chamber* has a bed of green damask and four pictures, viz. over the chimney-piece is a whole length of the Duke of Lunenburg, great grandfather to his late Majesty, by Mytens ; over one of the doors is a whole length of the Prince of Parma, Governor of the Netherlands ; over another is a Spanish nobleman, by Pantoga ; and over the third the consort of Christian IV. King of Denmark.

The *Private Chapel* is wainscoted to a considerable height ; and over the centre is a dome, which admits a suitable degree of light. The Lord's Supper, by Tintoret, is the only picture in it.

In the *Closet next the Chapel* is a small marble cistern formerly used for the purpose of cooling wine, and round it are the following pictures : King George II. ; his Queen ; Jonah sitting under the gourd, by Hemskirk ; a landscape ; a head, by Artemisia Gentileschi ; and the emperors Galba and Otho.

In the *Private Dining-Room* are eight ship-pieces, six of them by Vandervelde, four of which represent the defeat of the Spanish armada ; and over the chimney is a very fine portrait, by Zuccherro, of the Earl of Nottingham.

The *Closet next the Private Dining-Room* has the murder of the Innocents, by Brueghel, and the rape of the Sabines.

The *King's Private Dressing-Room* is hung with tapestry representing the Solbay fight ; and contains the portraits of Sir John Lawson, after Sir Peter Lely ; the Duke of Gloucester, by Sir G. Kneller ; and Lord Sandwich, by Dobson. Here are also two cabinets, one of inlaid stone, the other India.

In the *King's Private Bed-Chamber* are two pictures : a Friar and Nuns at a banquet, by Longepier ; and Susanna and the Elders, by Paul Veronese. The bed is of rich crimson damask.

In the *Closet next the Private Bed-Chamber* are Jupiter and Europa, and two Madonas.

The *Council Chamber*, which was formerly the *Cartoon Gallery*, is now adorned with the following paintings : the Duke of Alva, by Rubens ; the Deluge, by Bassan ; the Judgment of Midas, by Schiavone ; the Nine Muses in concert, by Tintoret ; the Shepherds offering, by old Palma ; our Saviour and the woman of Samaria, by ditto ; King Charles I. after Vandyck, by old Stone. In the centre of this room is a

model of a palace that was intended to be built in Hyde-Park, which cost five hundred guineas.

The *Dining-Room* contains the portraits of nine celebrated beauties, viz. The Countess of Peterborough, the Countess of Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, the Duchess of St. Alban's, the Countess of Essex, the Countess of Dorset, Queen Mary, the Duchess of Grafton, Queen Mary, by Wissing; the Countess of Peterborough, Lady Middleton, and Miss Pitt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Over the chimney-piece in this chamber is a fine bas-relief, in white marble, of Venus drawn in her chariot, and attended by several Cupids.

We come next to the *Queen's Stair-case*, where the cieling is painted by Vick. Here are King Charles II. and Catharine his Queen, with the Duke of Buckingham representing Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is struck down by naked boys. There are also other ornaments done by Mr. Kent.

From the *Queen's stair-case* we descend into a new quadrangle, in the middle of which is a round basin, and four large lamps of pedestals of iron work; and on the right hand, over the windows, are the twelve labours of Hercules done in fresco.

We shall conclude our account with observing, that the whole palace consists of three quadrangles: the first and second are Gothic, but in the latter is a most beautiful colonnade of the Ionic order, the columns in couplets, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Through this, as was before observed, you pass into the third court or quadrangle, wherein are the royal apartments, which are magnificently built of brick and stone by King William III. The gardens are not in the present natural style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

HAMPTON HOUSE, the elegant little villa of Mrs. Garrick, is delightfully situated at Hampton, on the banks of the Thames. When the late celebrated David Garrick purchased the house, he not only rendered it more convenient, but gave it, among a variety of other improvements, an entire new front, executed by Mr. Adam. The grounds, which are very extensive, were laid out with great taste, under the sole direction of the late Mr. Garrick and his Lady. Close to the Thames Mr. Garrick erected an elegant temple, dedicated to Shakspeare. On a noble pedestal in this temple is placed the figure of our immortal bard, in the attitude of studying. It was executed by the celebrated Roubilliac.

The "Four Periods of an Election," by Hogarth, are the most

most remarkable among a few other good pictures in this house.

HAMPTON WICK, a cluster of houses, at the foot of Kingston Bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Bushy Park, must hold in veneration. It has under it the following inscription: "Timothy Bennett, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton, (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it,) by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

HAREFIELD, a village in Middlesex, near the river Coln, between Rickmanfworth and Uxbridge, about twenty miles from London. Harefield Place is the seat of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Here is also a handsome seat with a park, which belonged to the late George Cooke, Esq. Member for the county.

HARE HALL, the elegant seat of John Arnold Wallinger, Esq. thirteen miles from London on the road to Chelmsford, nearly opposite to Rufford Common. It consists of a centre and two wings, and was built entirely of stone, by the celebrated Mr. Paine.

HARLOW, a considerable village in Essex, on the road to Bishop-Stortford, twenty-three miles from London. It had once a market, which is now discontinued.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, fifteen miles from London, and two from Colnbrooke; it is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARROW ON THE HILL, in Middlesex, fifteen miles N. W. from London, on the highest hill in the county, on the summit of which stands the church, which has a very high spire. This parish is famous for a free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HERTFORD, the county town of Hertfordshire, is situated on the river Lea, twenty-three miles from London, and is a place of great antiquity. It is said to have been of some note even in the time of the ancient Britons. Here the Saxon Kings frequently kept their Courts, and here Edward, the elder son of Alfred, built a castle, which has been often a royal residence, but is now inhabited by a private family. The town had its first charter given by Queen Mary, by which it was made a corporation; and King James I. granted it a new one. The town is pleasantly situated in a dry and healthful vale, and built in the form of a Y, with the castle in the middle

of the two horns. It is governed by a High-Steward, who is generally a nobleman, and by a Mayor, nine Aldermen, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, a Chamberlain, ten capital Burgeſſes, with ſixteen Aſſiſtants, and two Serjeants at Mace. Here were five churches, which are reduced to two. In that of St. Andrew, there is not only a ſeat for the Mayor and Aldermen, but another for the Governors of Chriſt Church Hoſpital in London, and a gallery, in which 200 of the children of that hoſpital may be accommodated; for the Governors have erected an handſome houſe in the town for ſuch children as either wanted health, or are too young for that hoſpital. Here is alſo a handſome free-ſchool, and three charity-ſchools. This town ſends two members to parliament. The chief commodities of its market are wool, wheat, and malt; and it is ſaid to ſend 5000 quarters of malt weekly to London by the river Lea. Its market is on Saturday; and it has four annual fairs.

Near this town is Bayfordbury, the ſeat of William Baker, Eſq. late one of the members for the town. At a ſmall diſtance is alſo Hartingfordbury, built by Inigo Jones, the ſeat of Mr. Baker, brother to the above gentleman; and at Cole Green, on the weſt, is the ſeat of Earl Cowper. To the ſouth, about a mile, is Balls, belonging to the Dowager Lady Viſcounteſs Townſhend (at preſent inhabited by W. Pulſteney, Eſq.) who inherits it from her father, the late Governor Harriſon, of Fort St. George, in the Eaſt Indies. See COLE GREEN.

HATCHLANDS, the ſeat of the late Admiral Boſcawen, who died there: it is about five miles from Guildford, on the Epſom road; is an handſome, modern houſe, ſurrounded with a ſmall park, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Sumner, late a Governor in the Eaſt Indies.

HATFIELD, a town in Hertfordſhire, twenty miles from London, was called Biſhops Hatfield from its belonging to the Biſhops of Ely. Here Theodore, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, held a ſynod againſt the Eutychean opinions, though ſome writers ſay this ſynod was held at Heathfield, now called Hoathfield, in Kent; and here was once a royal palace, from whence both Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were conducted to the throne. The rectory, which is in the Earl of Saluſbury's gift, is computed at 800l a year. The church is in the form of a croſs, and has a handſome tower ſteeple, and ſeveral monuments.

The Earl of Saluſbury has here a noble ſeat, called Hatfield-Houſe, built by the great Lord Burleigh. The park and gardens are watered by the river Lea. The late Earl permitted this old and ſtately manſion to fall into great decay; but the preſent Earl has reſtored its ancient dignity and magnificence,

scence, after the designs and under the inspection of Mr. Donowell.

HAVING BOWER, a pleasant village in Essex, about three miles from Rumford, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was an ancient retiring place of some of our Saxon Kings; particularly of that simple saint, Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for his devotions. It so abounded, says the legend, with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed to God for their absence; since which time, as the credulous country people believed, never nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places. It was named Bower from some fine bower, or shady walk, as Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock.

It is a most charming spot, having an extensive and beautiful prospect over a great part of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, and Surry, and also a view of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Here the Confessor is reported to have built a palace or perhaps improved one; it was of freestone and leaded. Some parts of the walls are still standing. Besides this palace there was another at Pergo, that belonged to the Queen of England. It seems to have been always the house of a Queen Consort and her jointure. Here died Joan, widow of Henry IV. This was a seat of the late Lord Archer.

HAYES, a village in Middlesex, twelve miles from London, and on the right-hand side of the high road leading to Uxbridge. It has a large handsome church, the chancel of which is curiously ornamented, and has some good monuments.

HAYES, a village near Bromley, in Kent, where there is Hayes Place, the elegant villa and gardens of the late Earl of Chatham, who bought the estate of the late Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and laid out great sums in fine improvements. The present Earl sold it to John Bond, Esq. a gentleman from the East Indies, for 3000 guineas.

HEDSOR, near Cliefdon, the seat of Lord Boston, is in a delightful situation, and possesses beauties sufficient to attract the visits of strangers, especially the gardens and park, with the woods adjoining, which are exceedingly picturesque and romantic. The house is a very noble edifice, and was not long ago completely fitted up in all the elegance of modern taste.

HEMPSTED, or **HEMEL HEMPSTED**, a town in Hertfordshire, which is supposed to have derived its name from the great growth of hemp in that place. It stands among hills

hills, upon a small river called the Gade, and is seven miles to the west of St. Alban's, five miles south-east of Berkhamsted, and twenty-three north-west of London. The church has a handsome tower, with a tall spire, and a good ring of bells. This town was incorporated by King Henry VIII. It is governed by a Bailiff, and the inhabitants are empowered to have a common-seal, and a pye-powder court at the market and fair. The market, which is on Thursdays, was formerly esteemed one of the greatest in England for wheat, 20,000l. a week having been often returned only for meal. It has still a very good market, which is reckoned the best in the neighbourhood, and it has one fair.

HENDON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles from London, to the north of Hamstead. It is pleasantly situated on a rivulet called the Brent, and has several agreeable villas in it.

HESTON, a village in Middlesex, to the north west of Hounslow.

HIGHGATE, a large and populous village in Middlesex, a little above four miles north of London, is so called from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there above 400 years ago, to receive toll for the Bishop of London, upon an old miry road from Gray's-Inn-Lane to Barnet being turned through that Bishop's park. It has a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey; and where it stands was formerly an hermitage; near which the Lord Chief Baron Chomondeley built and endowed a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged in 1570, by Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, and a chapel added to it. On the side next London, the fineness of the prospect over the city, as far as Shooter's Hill, and below Greenwich, has occasioned several handsome edifices to be built, particularly a very fine house erected by the late Sir William Ashurst. It is remarkable, that some of the public-houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and that when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are earnestly pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they will never eat brown bread when they can get white; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns, with one hand fixed upon them. This ridiculous ceremony is altered according to the sex of the person who is sworn, who is allowed to add to each article, except I like the other better. The whole being over, they must kiss the horns, and pay a shilling for the oath, to be spent among the company to which they belong. See **CAEN WOOD** and **FITZROY FARM**.

HIGH

HIGHWOOD-HILL, in Middlesex, eleven miles from London, near Barnet Common, and in the parish of Totteridge.

HILLINGDON, the name of two villages in Middlesex, situated near each other, at a small distance from Uxbridge, and distinguished by the epithets Great and Little. The church of Great Hillingdon is a vicarage, to which the town of Uxbridge is a hamlet; and in the church-yard is a remarkable high yew-tree, which by the parish-book appears to be above 200 years old.

HILLINGDON HOUSE, near these two villages, is a small but respectable seat, which anciently belonged to the Talbot family, from the representatives of which it was purchased by the Marchioness of Rockingham. The grounds are romantic and picturesque, and are enriched by a fine piece of water.

HODDESDON, a hamlet on the river Lea, in the parishes of Amwell and Broxbourn, in Hertfordshire, seventeen miles from London. Queen Elizabeth granted a grammar-school to be kept here, and an alms house was founded in the reign of Henry VI. by Richard Rich, Sheriff of London. It is a great thoroughfare on the north road, and has a market on Thursday.

HOLLAND HOUSE, a little beyond Kensington, is a fine and venerable Gothic structure, built of brick, very pleasantly situated on a rising ground, was the seat of the late Lord Holland. It is at present occupied by Edward Bearcroft, Esq. It is adorned in the inside with fine paintings, and great improvements have been made in the gardens. The celebrated Mr. Addison, who married the Countess of Warwick, lived in this house, and here was the scene of his last moments, of that moving interview with his son-in-law, Lord Warwick, which is related in "Dr. Young's Letters on Original Composition," and to which Pickers thus alludes in his excellent elegy:

He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high,

A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

HOLWOOD HOUSE, the seat of the late John Calcraft, Esq. and now of the Right Honourable William Pitt, is pleasantly situated on Holwood Hill, in the parish of Keston, in Kent, five miles from Bromley. Mr. Pitt purchased it of Mr. Randall, the last proprietor.

HOMERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Hackney, to which it adjoins. Here the dissenters of the Calvinistical persuasion have had an academy for many years. A large and handsome building has also been lately purchased here.

when a new wing is to be added,) as an academy for dissenters of all persuasions, which appears to be planned with the most perfect attention to the rights of conscience and the liberty of private judgment. The subscription towards this institution amounted, in a few weeks, to upwards of 10,000l.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Essex, and the only parish in the liberty of Havering, is situated about three miles from Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the west end of the church, for which tradition assigns some reason too idle to be repeated. Here Governor Wyatt has a handsome seat.

HORNSEY, a village in Middlesex, five miles from London. About a mile nearer this is a coppice of young trees, called Hornsey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public house, to which great numbers of persons resort from the city. This house, being situated on the top of a hill, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. Hornsey is a long straggling place, situated in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the New River winding through it. The church is said to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle, which stood on a piece of ground called Lodge-hill. Near Hornsey Wood the New River was once carried across a valley in a wooden frame supported by pillars.

HOUNSLOW, a market town, ten miles north of London, on the edge of the heath of the same name. It has a chapel, a charity school, and two annual fairs. The town belongs to two parishes, the north side of the street to Heston, and the south to Isleworth. In this place was formerly a convent of mendicant friars, who, by their institution, were to beg alms for the ransom of captives taken by the infidels. On its dissolution, Henry VIII. gave it to Lord Windsor, and it was afterwards purchased by Mr. Auditor Roan.

HOXTON, near Shoreditch. This was for many ages a village, and in the Conqueror's Survey is named Hochteton; but by the increase of buildings it has been for some time past joined to this metropolis.

IDLESTRY. See **ELSTREE**.

JESSOP'S WELL, a sulphureous spring, something of the same kind as that of Harrowgate, in Yorkshire, is about four miles from Epsom and Kingston, in Surry.

ILFORD, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two villages in Essex, in the parish of Barking, where are some agreeable houses. They are situated on each side of the river Rother, between Barking and Wansted. At Great Ilford was formerly an hospital.

IN.

INGATSTONE, a market town in Essex, twenty three miles from London, from which it is a great thoroughfare to Harwich.

Here is the seat of the ancient family of the Petres to whose ancestor, Sir William, this manor was granted by Henry VIII. at the dissolution of Barking Abbey, to which it till then belonged. That gentleman founded eight fellowships at Oxford, called the Petrean fellowships, and erected and endowed an alms-house here for twenty poor people. He lies interred under a stately monument in the church, as do several others of that family.

INGRESS, in the parish of Swanscombe, in Kent, about nineteen miles from London, is the elegant villa of the late John Calcraft, Esq. and afterward of the late John Kirkman, Esq. Alderman of London. The prioress and nuns of Dartford were possessed of this house, which devolved to the Crown at the dissolution. From the time of the first grant of it in fee by Queen Elizabeth, it has passed by sale to many proprietors. Jonathan Smith, Esq. who was owner of it in 1719, built a new front: after him the house belonged successively to the late Earl of Hyndford, to the present Earl of Besborough, then Lord Duncannon, and to the late Mr. Calcraft, who added to the mansion a spacious and elegant apartment, which commands a magnificent view of the Thames. The plantations and other improvements in the grounds, formerly chalk pits, on the west side of the house, were made by Lord Besborough, and those in the other parts by Mr. Calcraft, which are very considerable, in a good taste, and increase the beauty of this noble situation. See SWANSCOMBE.

ISLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar marsh. When our Sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a hunting seat, and, it is said, kept the kennels for their hounds in this marsh, which lies on the other side of the river: these hounds frequently making a great noise, the seamen and others called the place the Isle of Dogs, though it is so far from being an island, that it can scarcely be called a peninsula.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, pleasantly situated on the Thames, opposite to Richmond. In its neighbourhood are the seats of several persons of distinction.

ISLINGTON, a large village in Middlesex, on the north side of London, to which it is contiguous. It appears to have been built by the Saxons, and in the time of William the Conqueror was called Isledon or Isledon. The White-Conduit-House, in this place, so called from a white stone conduit that stands before the entrance, has handsome gardens,

dens, with good walks, and two large rooms, one above another, for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the third field beyond the White-Conduit-House, there appears to have been a fortress in former days, inclosed with a rampart and ditch, which is supposed to have been a Roman camp, made use of by Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat, which Tacitus mentions, from London, before he sallied thence and routed the Britons under Queen Boadicea. By the south-west side of this village is a fine reservoir called New River Head, which consists of a large basin, into which the New River discharges itself: part of the water is thence conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes, to a reservoir which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London.

The church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's. The old Gothic structure, erected in 1503, stood till 1751, when, being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to Parliament for leave to rebuild it, and soon after erected the present structure, which is a very substantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightness. The body is well enlightened, and the angles strengthened and decorated with a plain rustic. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which consists of a dome, supported by four Doric columns; but both the door and the portico appear too small for the rest of the building. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, terminated by a cornice, supporting four vases at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octangular balustrade, from within which rises the base of the dome in the same form, supporting Corinthian columns, with their shafts wrought with rustic. Upon these rests the dome, and from its crown rises the spire, which is terminated by a ball and its vane. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is supported without pillars, and the inside is extremely commodious, and adorned with an elegant plainness.

This parish is very extensive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of King'sland. It has a charity-school, founded in 1613, by Dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children: this foundation, together with that of a row of alms-houses, are under the care of the Brewers company. There is here also a spring of chalybeate water, in a very pleasant garden, which for some years was rendered by the constant attendance of the Princess Amelia, and many persons of quality, who drank the waters. To this place, which is called New Panbridge Wells, many people resort, particularly during the summer, the price of drinking

drinking the waters being 10s. 6d. for the season. Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with balance-masters, walking on the wire, rope dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments. There have, within these few years past, been erected several very good houses here; particularly a noble row of houses called Highbury Place, near which is a tavern, with pleasant grounds, bowling green, &c. called Highbury Barn; and a house belonging to John Dawes, Esq. which commands some delightful prospects. Near the Porter's lodge of this last, is a spot of ground, vulgarly called Jack Straw's Castle, on which stood the house of Sir Robert Hales, who made his escape from thence to the Tower, but was there beheaded, with Archbishop Sudbury, by the rebels under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw.

K.

KENNINGTON, a village near Lambeth, and one of the eight precincts of that parish. Edward II. granted the manor for life to John de Warren, Earl of Surry. How it reverted to the Crown does not appear; but certain it is, that Edward the Black Prince, to whom it is supposed Edward III. had granted it, dwelt here frequently, many of his acts being dated from Kennington. After his death, it came to his son Richard, afterward King Richard II. who resided there at the time of Edward the Third's death, and ascended the throne on the 22d of June in 1377; in which year, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, having offended the citizens of London, a dangerous riot ensued, the mob attacked his palace at the Savoy, whence he made his escape by water to Kennington, where the Princess Dowager of Wales and the young King were, by whose intercession all differences between the Duke and the citizens of London were afterwards amicably adjusted.

John Stowe has preserved the following account of a remarkable mummerly [masquerade] at Kennington, in 1377, made by the citizens for disport of the young Prince Richard, son of the Black Prince; which gives a very curious idea of the manners of the times:

"On the Sunday before Candlemas, in the night, 130 citizens, disguised and well horsed, in a mummerly, with sound of trumpets, sackbuts, cornets, shalmes, and other minstrels, and innumerable torch lights of wax, rode from Newgate, through Cheap, over the bridge, through Southwark, and so to Kennington besides Lambeth, where the young Prince remained with his mother and the Duke of Lancaster his uncle, the Earls of Cambridge, Hertford, Warwick, and Suffolk, with divers other Lords.

"In

" In the first rank did ride 48 in the likenefs and habit of esquires, two and two together, cloathed in red coats and gowns of say or sendal, with comely vizors on their faces.

" These maskers, after they had entered the manor of Kennington, alighted from the horses, and entered the hall on foot; which done, the Prince, his mother, and the Lords, came out of the hall, whom the mummers [maskers] did salute: shewing, by a pair of dice on the table, their desire to play with the Prince, which they *so handled*, that the Prince did *alwais winne*, when he came to cast at them.

" Then the mummers set to the Prince three jewels, one after another, which were a bowl of gold, a cup of gold, and a ring of gold, which the Prince won at three casts. Then they set to the Prince's mother, the Duke, the Earls, and the other Lords, to every one a ring of gold, which they did also win. After which they were feasted, and the music founded, the Prince and Lords danced on the one part with the mummers, who did also dance; which jollity being ended, they were again made to drink, and then departed in order as they came."

The Prince, who, as before observed, succeeded to the throne the same year, was then but ten years old.

On the 30th of November, 1396, the young Queen Isabel (commonly called the Little, for she was then not quite eight years old) was conveyed, amid a prodigious concourse of people, from Kennington, thro' Southwark, to the Tower. The lodging of that illustrious Princess at Kennington is a presumptive proof of the then grandeur of the palace. At what period it was demolished is not now certainly known: but Henry IV. was here, when the clergy complained to him of Sir John Oldcastle and his followers.

Camden, in 1607, mentions his looking for "*ædes regie*:" Kennington dictæ, quò reges Angliæ olim secedere soliti, "*sed nunc nec nomen, nec rudera, invenimus.*"—But this celebrated antiquary could not have been very earnest in his search.

Charles I. when he succeeded to the title of Prince of Wales, on the death of his brother Henry, in 1612, occupied the site of Kennington palace, and ten acres of ground, formerly the palace garden, and continued to do so till his accession to the throne in 1625.

About the year 1626, the gardens and site of the palace were let for the first time. It was then a stone building 231 feet long, and 136 deep. The long barn, (the ancient walls of which are still entire, at the meeting of the five roads, nearly opposite the White Hart,) with a building detached from it, were the offices. The said detached part was pulled down; and the dwelling-house now standing, and which belongs

longs to Mr. John Ismay, cowkeeper, was built on the same ground. The manor house alluded to in some plans and descriptions of a later date, was a small timber house, built (probably with some of the old materials) on the palace ruins.

In a survey, taken in 1656, the manor house is said to be "small, and an old low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion house of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long since utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable, 180 feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn, in the occupation of Thomas Kent, gentleman."

At this time, therefore, not only the manor house, but, what Camden could not find, *The long Barn*, were visible; and the latter, which, in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the poor distressed Palatine Protestants, exists, as before observed, to this day, and is in the occupation of Mr. Ismay, who, in 1786, digging near it for a cellar, came to some spacious vaults of stone, the arches of which were cemented by a substance harder than stone itself.

The manor of Kennington still belongs to the Prince of Wales, whose bailiff is J. Middleton, Esq. In 1420, we find a grant of Henry V. to Adam Eggeley of the office of keeper of the palace of Kennington; which office is still extant, by the name of the steward of the manor of Kennington, and is now enjoyed by James Best, Esq.—Kennington gave title of Earl to the late William Duke of Cumberland. A public house, near the long barn, called Sots Hole, and humorously mentioned as such in the Connoisseur, No. 68, has the sign of *The Black Prince*; and there is the same sign at Newington, both derived, very probably, from their vicinity to the royal residence of that illustrious hero.

KENNINGTON COMMON, a small spot of ground, (where the road to Clapham divides to the right, and that to Croydon to the left) has been for many years the common place of execution for the county of Surry. Such of the rebels as were tried by the special commission, at St. Margaret's Hill, in Southwark, in 1746, and ordered for execution, suffered here, and among them were those who commanded the regiment raised at Manchester, for the service of the Pretender.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, about two miles from Hyde Park Corner, part of which, from the palace gate to the Bell, is in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Kensington is extremely populous; and, besides the palace, now neglected, there are many genteel houses, a parish church, and several boarding-schools. The palace, which was the seat of the Lord-Chancellor Finch, afterwards
Earl

Earl of Nottingham, was purchased by King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, through St. James's and Hyde Parks, with lamp posts erected at equal distances on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; her sister Queen Ann improved what Mary had begun, and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped during the summer in the green-house, which is a very beautiful one: but Queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road in Kensington to Acton; by bringing what is called the Serpentine River into them; and by taking in some acres out of Hyde Park. They were originally designed by *Kent*, and have lately been much improved by *Brown*; and though they contain no striking beauties, which their flat situation will not admit, yet they have many pleasing parts, and not only afford much delight to the inhabitants of London, whose professions will not allow of frequent excursions to more distant places, but they have been, for some years past, (to speak in the all-expressive, and, perhaps, all-affected, phraseology of our Gallic neighbours,) a very fashionable Sunday *promenade* for the *beau monde*. These gardens, which are three miles and a half in compass; are kept in great order. The palace, indeed, has none of that grandeur which ought to appear in the residence of a British Monarch; it is very irregular in point of architecture. However, the royal apartments are grand, and some of the pictures good.

On passing the base court, you enter through a large portico into a stone gallery, that leads to the great stair-case, which is a very fine one, and consists of several flights of black marble steps, adorned with iron balusters finely wrought. The painting here affords the view of several balconies, with groups of figures representing yeomen of the guard, and spectators, among whom are Mr. Ulrick, commonly called the young Turk, in the Polonese dress in which he waited on King George I. Peter, the wild youth, &c. The stair-case is richly decorated and painted by Kent.

The first room is hung with very fine tapestry, representing the goddess Diana hunting and killing the wild boar. Over the chimney is a picture in a grand taste, representing one of the Graces, in the character of Painting, receiving instructions from Cupid. This piece is said to be done by Guido Reni. In one corner of the room is a marble statue of Venus, with an apple in her hand; and in another is the statue of Bacchus, whose head is finely executed; but the body, which is inferior to it, seems to be done by another hand.

The second room has its ceiling painted with Minerva, surrounded by the arts and sciences, by Mr. Kent. Over the

the chimney is a very fine piece representing Cupid admiring Psyche, while she is asleep, by Vandyck. On each side of the room are hung several pictures, as King Henry VIII. and the Comptroller of his Household, by Holbein; a three quarter picture of King Charles I. and another of his Queen, by Vandyck; the Duke and Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely; as also King William and Queen Mary, when Prince and Princess of Orange, over the doors, by the same hand.

The third room, which was the late Queen's apartment, is adorned with very beautiful tapestry, representing a Dutch winter piece, and the various diversions peculiar to the natives of Holland, done by Mr. Vanderbank. Over the chimney is an admirable picture of Charles II. James II. and their sister the Princess of Orange, when children, by Vandyck.

In the fourth room is the picture of a battle or skirmish between the Germans and Italians, by Holbein; another of Jupiter descending on a shower of gold, and another of the widow Eliot, finely executed by our countryman Riley.

In the fifth room is a picture of the crucifixion, and another of our Saviour laid on the cross, both by Titian; of our Saviour calling St. Matthew from the receipt of customs, by Annibal Caracci; and of his healing the sick in the temple, by Verrio: a picture of Henry IV. of France, by Titian: two heads of Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth, when children, by Holbein: the late Queen Ann, when an infant, by Sir Peter Lely: and several heads by Raphael.

In the sixth room, or rather gallery, are the pictures of King Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine of Arragon, both by Holbein: King Philip of Spain, and Queen Mary, by the same hand: King James I. by Vandyck: King Charles II. the face by Sir Peter Lely: Queen Elizabeth in a Chinese dress, drawn when she was a prisoner at Woodstock: King James II. when Duke of York, and another of his Queen, both by Sir Peter Lely: King William and Queen Mary in their coronation robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Sir Godfrey was knighted on his painting these pictures; King William being doubtless pleased with so fine a picture of his Queen. The next is Queen Ann, after Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a picture of Queen Caroline, which is but poorly executed. In this room is a curious amber cabinet, in a glass case; and at the upper end a beautiful orrery, likewise in a glass case.

The seventh, which is called the Cupola room, has a star in the centre, and the cieling all around is adorned with paintings in mosaic. Round the room are placed, at proper distances, eight busts of ancient poets, and six statues of the heathen gods and goddesses at full length, gilt. Over the chimney-piece is a curious bas-relief in marble, representing a Roman marriage, with a bust of Cleopatra, by Mr. Rybraeck.

In

to life itself at that age. These two admirable pieces were done by Vandyck.

One of the next capital pictures in this gallery is Esther fainting before King Ahasuerus, painted by Tintoret. All the figures are finely drawn, and richly dressed in the Venetian manner; for the Venetian school painted all their historical figures in their own habits, thinking them more noble and picturesque than any other.

The next piece is the Nine Muses in concert, finely drawn by the same master.

Midas preferring Pan to Apollo, is a fine piece, by Andrea Schiavone; but it is a good deal hurt by time: the figures, however, are well drawn and coloured; and the affectation of judgment in Midas is finely expressed.

The shepherds offering gifts to Christ, St. John in prison, the story of the woman of Samaria, and John Baptist's head, are fine pieces, by old Palma.

Noah's flood, by Bassan, is a masterly performance.

Over the chimney is a Madona, by Raphael, which, tho' a small piece, gives a very high idea of that great master's abilities. There is also a Madona by Vandyck, which is exquisitely performed.

The other pictures here are, the birth of Jupiter, a fine piece by Julio Romano; a Cupid whetting his arrow, by Annibal Caracci; and a Venus and Cupid, by Titian.

KENTISH TOWN, a village between London and Hampstead, much improved of late by several handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London, &c. particularly an elegant house built by Mr. Bateman, an eminent attorney, in Maidenlane, Covent Garden. A new chapel has lately been erected here.

KESTON, a village in Kent, 5 miles from Bromley, and 14 from London. At Holwood Hill, in this parish, are the remains of a large and strong fortification, (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly enclosed with rampires and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is near two miles in circumference, and incloses near 100 acres of ground. There is a path descending from the camp to the spring head of the river Ravensbourne. Of this spring Mr. Burrow, a late proprietor of Holwood House, has formed an excellent cold bath, surrounded with pales and trees. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes, towards Beckenham and Lewisham, and crossing the great road at Deptford bridge, falls into the Thames below. *See HOLWOOD-HOUSE.*

KEW, a town in Surry, situated on the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford. Here is a chapel of ease, erected at the expense of several of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood,

hood, on a piece of ground that was given for that purpose by the late Queen Ann. Here the late Mr. Molineux, Secretary to the late King, when Prince of Wales, had a fine seat on the Green, which became the residence of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, who greatly improved both the house and gardens; a description of which we shall give in the words of Sir William Chambers, architect to the King:

"The principal court of the palace is in the middle; the stable court on the left hand; and the kitchen courts on the right. As you enter the house from the principal court, a vestibule leads to the great hall, which occupies two stories in height, and receives its light from windows in the upper story. It is furnished with full length portraits, representing King William III. Queen Mary, the present King of Prussia, the late Emperor of Germany, the present Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, the late Elector of Cologne, and the famous Lord Treasurer Burleigh; besides which, there is a very good hunting piece, by Mr. Wootton, wherein are represented his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, Lord Baltimore, Lord Cholmondely, Lord Boston, Col. Pelham, and several of his Royal Highness's attendants. In this room are likewise two large vases of statuary-marble, on which are cut in basso-relievo the four seasons of the year.

"From the hall a passage leads to the garden; and on the right hand of this passage is the Princess's common apartment, consisting of an antichamber, a drawing-room, a cabinet, and a gallery, with waiting-rooms, and other conveniences, for the attendants. The antichamber is hung with tapestry; and over the doors are two portraits, the one of the late Lord Cobham, the other of the late Earl of Chesterfield.

"The drawing-room is likewise hung with tapestry. Over the doors are the portraits of his Majesty King George I. and his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales. There is also another picture in the room with three heads, being the portraits of their Royal Highnesses the late Princess of Orange, and the Princesses Amelia and Caroline.

"The cabinet is finished with pannels of Japan: the cieling is gilt; which, together with the chimney piece, was designed by the late ingenious Mr. Kent.

"The gallery, with all its furniture, is entirely executed from designs of the same gentleman. The colouring of the wainscoting is blue, and the ornaments are gilt. Over the chimney is a portrait of the late Princess of Orange, in a riding-dress: and on each side of it is a very fine picture, by the celebrated Mr. Wootton, the one representing a stag at bay, and the other a return from the chace; the scene of both is Windsor forest, and the persons represented are the late Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Spencer, the Duke
of

of Chandos, the Marquis of Powis, Lord Jersey, Lord Boston, Lord Baltimore, the Colonels Lumly, Schutz, and Madden, Mr. Scott, Mr. Bloodworth, and several attendants.

"On the left of the passage which leads to the garden are the apartments of the Bed-chamber women. In their drawing-room is a very large collection of portraits of illustrious persons of both sexes; none very finely painted, yet curious, and very entertaining. The cieling is executed from a design of Mr. Kent's; as are likewise the cieling, chimney-piece, and all other parts of their dining-room.

"The cieling of the great stair-case was designed by Mr. Kent. The principal floor is distributed into one state apartment for her Royal Highness, and into lodging-rooms for her children and their attendants. The state-apartments consist of a gallery, a drawing-room, a dressing-room, an antichamber, a bed room, and closets.

"The walls of the gallery are adorned with grotesque paintings, and children in theatrical dresses, by the late Mr. John Ellis. The chimney piece and all the furniture are from designs of Mr. Kent; and on the piers between the windows are four large painted looking-glasses from China.

"The cieling of the drawing-room was designed, and I believe painted by Mr. Kent, with grotesque ornaments, in party colours and gold. The centre compartment represents the story of Leda. The chimney-piece, the tables, glass frames, and all the furniture, were designed by the same ingenious artist. The room is hung with green silk, and furnished with a very pretty collection of pictures by Domenichino, Paul Veronese, Albano, Claude Lorraine, Pietro da Cortona, Cornelius Johnson, Bassano, Berghem, Borgognone, &c.

"The cieling, furniture, and chimney piece of the dressing-room, were designed by Mr. Kent. The room is richly furnished with Japan cabinets, and a great variety of curious works in Dresden porcelain, amber, ivory, &c. and there are also in it two large pictures; the one by Dupan, representing the children of the royal family at play; and the other the Princess of Wales, with his present Majesty, the Duke of York, and the Princess Augusta, all in their infancy, attended by Lord Boston, Lady Archibald Hamilton, and Mrs. Herbert.

"Her Royal Highness's bed-chamber is hung with tapestry. The cieling and chimney-piece were designed by Mr. Kent.

"The antichamber and closets contain nothing remarkable, excepting an hygrometer, of a very curious construction, invented and executed by the learned and ingenious Mr. Pullen, one of her Royal Highness's Chaplains.

THE

“ THE GARDENS OF KEW

are not very large; nor is their situation by any means advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence, guided by a director equally skilled in cultivating the earth, and in the politer arts, [the late Lord Bathurst, we suppose,] overcame all difficulties. What was once a desert is now an Eden. The judgment with which art hath been employed to supply the defects of nature, and to cover its deformities, hath very justly gained universal admiration, and reflects uncommon lustre on the refined taste of the noble contriver; as the vast sums that have been expended to bring this arduous undertaking to perfection, do infinite honour to the generosity and benevolence of the illustrious possessor, who with so liberal a hand distributed the superfluity of her treasures in works which serve at once to adorn the country, and to nourish its industrious inhabitants.

“ On entering the garden from the palace, and turning towards the left hand, the first building which appears is

THE ORANGERY, OR GREEN-HOUSE.

The design is mine, and it was built under my inspection in the year 1761. The front extends one hundred and forty-five feet; the room is one hundred and forty-two feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty-five high. In the back shade are two furnaces to heat flues laid under the pavement of the orangery, which are found very useful, and indeed very necessary in times of hard frost.

“ What is called

THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN,

is situated in an open grove near the orangery, and in the way to the physic-garden. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, of which the hint is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column on the frieze are basso-relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and flowers. The inside of the cell forms a saloon richly finished and gilt. In the center of its cove is represented the sun; and on the frieze, in twelve compartments, surrounded with branches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac in basso-relievo. This building was begun and finished under my inspection in the year 1761.

“ THE

" THE PHYSIC OR EXOTIC GARDEN

was not begun before the year 1760; so that it cannot possibly be yet in its perfection: but, from the great botanical learning of him who is the principal manager, and the assiduity with which all curious productions are collected from every part of the globe, without any regard to expence, it may be concluded, that, in a few years, this will be the amplest and best collection of curious plants in Europe. For the cultivation of these plants I have built several stoves; and, amongst others, a very large one, its extent from east to west being one hundred and fourteen feet; the centre is occupied by a bark-stove sixty feet long, twenty feet wide, and twenty feet high, exclusive of the tan-pit; and the two ends form two dry stoves, each twenty-five feet long, eighteen feet wide, and twenty feet high.

" The dry stoves are furnished with stands for placing pots on, made in the form of steps. They have each three revolutions of flues in the back wall; and one of them hath likewise a flue under the pavement.

" The bark stove in the center is heated by four furnaces; two of these serve to warm the flues under the pavement, and two to warm those in the back wall, of which there are five revolutions. The flues are all of them nine inches wide, and two feet high. Those in the back wall are divided from the house by a brick-on-edge wall, and separated from each other by foot tiles. Between some of them are placed air-pipes, for the introduction of fresh air, which by that means is warmed in its passage, and becomes very beneficial to the plants. The tan-pit is ten feet wide, and three feet six inches deep. It is surrounded on three sides by flues, being separated from them by a fourteen-inch wall. The walks are three feet wide, paved with foot-tiles; and there is a border before the back flues twenty inches wide, with a treillage for creepers, placed within six inches of the flues. The roof-lights are divided into three heights, and run on castors; so that they are moved up and down with great ease, from a boarded passage placed over the flues, between the treillage and the back wall. The front lights slide in grooves. On the outside of the bark-stove, in front, there is a border covered with glass for bulbous roots, which, by the assistance of the flues under the pavement of the stove, flourish very early in the year.

" Contiguous to the exotic garden is

THE FLOWER GARDEN,

of which the principal entrance, with a stand on each side of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two sides are inclosed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance

is occupied by an aviary of a vast depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domestic. The parterre is divided by walks into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be seen, during the greatest part of the year; and in its centre is a bason of water, stocked with gold fish.

“ From the flower-garden a short winding walk leads to
THE MENAGERIE.

It is of an oval figure: the centre is occupied by a large bason of water, surrounded by a walk; and the whole is inclosed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, besides many sorts of other large exotic birds. The bason is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the middle of it stands a pavilion of an irregular octagon plan, designed by me, in imitation of a Chinese opening, and executed in the year 1760.

“ Near the menagerie stands—

THE TEMPLE OF BELLONA,

designed and built by me in the year 1760. It is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sesquialteral proportion, but closed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

“ Passing from the menagerie towards the lake, in a retired solitary walk on the left, is

THE TEMPLE OF THE GOD PAN,

of the monopteros kind, but closed on the side towards the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox skulls and pateras. It was built by me in the year 1758.

“ Not far from the last described, on an eminence, stands

THE TEMPLE OF EOLUS,

like that of Pan, of the monopteros figure. The order is a composite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large semicircular niche, serving as a seat, which revolves on a pivot, and may with great ease be turned by one hand to any exposition, notwithstanding its size. The Temple of Solitude is situated very near the south front of the palace.

“ At the head of the lake, and near the temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built a good many years ago, I believe, from the designs of Mr. Goupy. It is commonly called

THE

THE HOUSE OF CONFUCIUS.

The lower story consists of one room and two closets; and the upper story is one little saloon, commanding a very pleasant prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian missions in China. The sofa and chairs were, I believe, designed by Mr. Kent, and their seats and backs are covered with tapestry of the Gobelins. In a thicket, near the house of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed under his direction in the year 1761. It answers perfectly well, raising, by means of two horses, upwards of 3600 hogsheads of water in twelve hours.

"From the house of Confucius a covered close walk leads to a grove, where is placed a semi-octagon seat, designed by Mr. Kent. A winding walk, on the right of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one side of which, backed with thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian colonade, designed and built by me in the year 1760, and called *The Theatre of Augusta*.

"THE TEMPLE OF VICTORY

is the next building which offers itself to view. It stands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the signal victory obtained on the 1st of August, 1759, near Minden, by the Allied army, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French army, commanded by the Marshal de Contades.

"The figure is the circular peripteros; the order Ionic decastyle, fluted, and richly finished. The frieze is adorned with foliages; and round the Attic are suspended festoons of laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect towards Richmond, and likewise over Middlesex, is neatly finished with stucco ornaments. Those in the ceiling represent standards, and other French trophies. The whole was designed by me, and executed under my inspection, in the year 1759, soon after the above-mentioned battle.

"As you pass along from the temple of victory, towards the upper part of the gardens, are seen the ruins of an arch, surrounded with several vestiges of other structures. Its description will be given hereafter.

"The upper part of the garden composes a large wilderness; on the border of which stands a moresque building, commonly called

THE ALHAMBRA,

consisting of a saloon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

“ On an open space, near the centre of the same wilder-
ness, is erected the tower, commonly called

THE GREAT PAGODA.

It was begun under my direction, in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the spring of the year 1762. The design is an imitation of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter; and the super-structure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is twenty-six feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and eighteen feet high; the second is five-and-twenty feet in diameter, and seventeen feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is eighteen feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is seventeen feet in diameter, and, with the covering, twenty feet high; and the finishing on the top is seventeen feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is one hundred and sixty-three feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours; and round each of them there is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, being eighty in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well-matched grey stocks, neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The stair-case, which leads to the different stories, is in the centre of the building. The prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extensive view on all sides, and in some directions upwards of forty miles distance, over a rich and variegated country.

“ Near the great pagoda, on a rising ground, backed with thickets, stands

THE MOSQUE.

It was designed and built by me in the year 1761. The body of the building consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains twenty-eight little arches, which give light to the saloon. On the three front sides of the central octagon are three doors, giving entrance to the building;

building; over each of which there is an Arabic inscription, in golden characters, extracted from the Alcoran by Dr. Moreton, from whom I had the following explanation, viz.

Ne sit coactio in religione.

Non est Deus ullus præter Deum.

Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem.

"The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In my design of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itself, I have endeavoured to collect the principal particularities of the Turkish architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, I have not so scrupulously adhered to their style in building, but have aimed at something uncommon, and at the same time pleasing. The walls of the cabinet are painted of a rich rose colour, and those of the saloon are straw-coloured. At the eight angles of the room are palm-trees modelled in stucco, painted and varnished with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top spread and support the dome, represented as formed of reeds bound together with ribbons of silk. The cove is supposed to be perforated, and a brilliant sunny sky appears, finely painted by Mr. Wilson, of Covent-Garden, the celebrated landscape painter.

"In the way from the mosque towards the palace there is a Gothic building, designed by Mr. Muntz; the front representing a cathedral.

"The Gallery of Antiques was designed by me, and executed in the year 1757.

"Continuing your way from the last-mentioned building towards the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands

THE TEMPLE OF ARETHUSA,

a small Ionic building of four columns. It was designed and built by me in the year 1758.

"Near it there is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the island in the lake. The design is, in a great measure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

"In various parts of the garden are erected covered seats, executed from two designs composed by me in the year 1758.

"There is also erected in the garden of Kew a Temple, designed by me, in commemoration of the present peace. The portico is hexastyle Ionic; the columns fluted; the entablature enriched; and the tympan of the pediment adorned with basso relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the ends of which are closed by semicircular sweeps, wherein are niches to receive statues. It is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, allusive to the occasion on which it is erected.

"THE RUIN AT KEW"

was designed and built by me in the year 1759, in order to make a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. My intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incrustation of stone. The design is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them now closed up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the sides of the principal arch. The soffit of the principal arch is enriched with coffers and roses, and both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns and other fragments of buildings; and at a little distance beyond the arch is seen an antique statue of a Muse. The central structure of the ruin is bounded on each side by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, spread over the ground, seemingly fallen from the buildings; and in the thickets on each side are seen several remains of piers, brick walls, &c."

Her late Majesty Queen Caroline here purchased Lady Eyre's seat for the Duke of Cumberland, and Sir Thomas Abney's for the Princesses Amelia and Caroline.

In 1758, an act passed for building a bridge across the Thames to Kew Green; and a bridge was built of eleven arches. The two piers, and their dependent arches, on each side next the shore, are built of brick and stone; the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, are entirely wood. The centre arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty. But this bridge is to be taken down, as soon as ever a very elegant one, now erecting close by it, is completed.

KILBURN, a village in Middlesex, in the road from London to Edgware, and in the parish of Hampstead, was formerly famous for a priory. It has a spring of mineral water.

KING'S LANGLEY, near Abbot's Langley, in Hertfordshire, received its name from a royal palace built here by Henry III. the ruins of which are still to be seen. Richard II. with his Queen, and many of the nobility, kept a Christmas here, and in its monastery he was buried, though afterwards removed to Westminster by Henry V. Here was also born and buried Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, son of Edward III. and many others of that family. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James the First, to his eldest son, Prince Henry, and after his death to Prince Charles, who, after he came to the throne, granted it to Sir Charles Morrison for 99 years, from whom it passed into several hands. The church is a venerable Gothic structure.

KINGS-

KINGSBURY, north of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, is thus named from the Saxon Kings frequently keeping their court there, till it was purchased by the monks of the neighbouring abbey.

KINGSBURY, a hamlet near Edgware, in Middlesex.

KINGSLAND, a hamlet of the parishes of Islington and Hackney, between Hoxton and Clapton. Here was anciently an hospital for lepers, which was afterward converted into a lock hospital, and as such is mentioned in the *Guardian*, No. 17. The edifice was a plain modern brick building, with a dial on the end of it, which had the following suitable motto, *POST VOLUPTATEM MISERICORDIA*. This structure joined a little old chapel. Some years ago, having been converted into a paper manufactory, it was burnt down, but rebuilt. In Kingland road is Jefferies's alms-house, or the Ironmongers hospital, built in 1713, pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Jefferies, Lord Mayor of London, for fifty-six decayed members of the Ironmongers company.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market town in Surry, twelve miles from London, received its name from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon Kings, some of whom were crowned on a stage in the market-place. In the reigns of Edward II. and III. it sent Members to Parliament. Here is a spacious church, adjoining to which, on the north side, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which were the pictures of three of the Saxon Kings that were crowned here, and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants of this town their first charter. But these were all destroyed by the fall of this chapel in 1730; at which time Esther Hamerton, the sexton of the parish, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins; but notwithstanding she lay covered seven hours, she survived this misfortune seventeen years. The memory of this event is preserved by a curious print of this singular woman, engraved by M^r Ardell. Here is also a wooden bridge of twenty arches over the Thames, a free-school erected by Queen Elizabeth; an alms house built in 1670 by Alderman Clive, for six men, and as many women; and a charity-school. The summer assizes are held here. Besides the above bridge, there is another of brick over a stream that flows from a spring that rises in a cellar at Ewell, five miles above the town, and, within the distance of a bow-shot from its source, forms a brook that drives two mills. In this place is Canbury-House, the seat of Lord Dillon, on whose premises is a very curious and spacious barn, in which twelve teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four threshing floors, and is supported by twelve pillars. See **COMB. NEVILL**.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, the first village from London in the great western road, is situated in the parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Margaret, Westminster, but has a chapel independent of those parishes. Near the entrance of this village, in the way from London, is the infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital. This place is remarkable for the salubrity of its air.

KNIGHT'S HILL FARM, the villa of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in the parish of Lambeth, between Dulwich and Norwood. When his Lordship purchased it a few years ago, it was gardens and adjacent grounds laid out in a pleasing taste; in which, however, utility has not been sacrificed to show.

KNOLL, a very magnificent seat in the parish of Sevenoak, formerly possessed by many ancient and great families, and some time the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer exchanged it with the crown for other lands. It has been several times granted from the crown, and returned to it again by forfeiture, or otherwise. Queen Elizabeth, in the seventh year of her reign, gave it to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, and then Lord Treasurer to that Queen. In this noble family it has continued ever since.

This is a large square edifice, the entrance into which is through a great tower portal, which leads into a spacious quadrangular court, with embattled walls, and a grass plat on each side; in one of which, on a pedestal, is a fighting gladiator; in the other, *Venus orta mari*.

From this court there is an entrance through a large tower on the side, with a portico in front supported by eight pillars of the Ionic order; over which is an open gallery for walking, with a balustrade.

At one end of the portico is placed the bust of King William in marble; and at the other end the same in plaster of Paris.

In the Hall,

which is like a college-hall, are the horns of a very large elk, with the entire bone of the head, and stags horns on each side. The horn of a rhinoceros over the chimney-piece. A grand music-gallery, with a screen of curious old carving; and an exact model of the Queen-Anne gallery.

In the Brown Gallery

are the pictures of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, stabbed by Felton. King Charles II. and General Monk, a conversation-piece. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Admiral Blake. Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. A Queen and child, unknown, but called

FH

MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

called Mary Queen of Scots: a man, unknown, but supposed to be Lord Darnley: both the'e are capital piéces. Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his daughter. James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. King James I.

In Lady Betty Germain's Dressing-Room.

A crucifixion, by Titian. A very curious head of George the Second, done with pen and ink. Drawings, by Polidore, Michael Angelo, Titian, and other great masters; and some curious paintings.

In Lord Vere's Bed-chamber.

A fine ebony cabinet. Sir Walter Raleigh, and his Lady, who was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

In the Dressing-Room belonging to Lord Vere's Bed-chamber.

Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyck. Countess of Shrewsbury, by Lely. Judith and Holofernes. Sir Anthony Vandyck, and Lord Goring. Abraham entertaining the angels. The shepherds adoration, by Bassan. A Flemish piece, by Hemskirk. A full length of the Countess of Middlesex. Lady Hume. The Prince of Orange.

In the Billiard-Room, or Leicester Gallery.

Oliver Cromwell, a portrait. A Silenus, by Rubens. Democritus, Heraclitus, by Domenichino. Arts and sciences, by Bassan. Duke d'Esperacon. Mr. Brett, by Cornelius Johnson. Philip II. of Spain, and his first Queen, by Titian. Sir Ralph Bosville, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. Prince Henry, eldest son to King James I. Lord Somers, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Prince Palatine of the Rhine, and his three daughters. Lady Monmouth. Russian Ambassador offering his credentials to James II. Genealogical tables of the family.

On a window in the Billiard-room is painted a man in armour, with this inscription:

Hermannus de Sackvill Præpotens Normannus intravit Angliam cum Gulielmo Conquestore, A. D. 1066.

In the Passage from the Billiard-Room.

Two Madonas, by Michael Angelo.

In the Venetian Room.

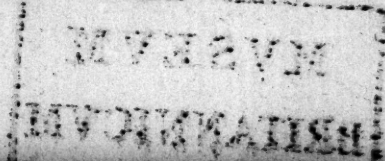
Queen Elizabeth. Duchess of Richmond, by Vandyck. Henry VIII. Mary Queen of Scots. Fine old tapestry.

In the Dressing-Room to the Venetian Room.

Two candle-light pieces, by Scalken. Sir Thomas More, by Holbein. A satyr discovering a sleeping Venus, by Correggio. James Earl of Middlesex. Edward Cranfield, son to Lionel, Earl of Middlesex. Narcissus and Echo, by Lely.

E. S.

Inside.



Inside of a church at Antwerp. Cymon and Iphigene, by Lely. Anthony Ashley Cowper, Earl of Shaftesbury. The rape of the Sabines, brought by the late Duke from Italy. A Dutch kitchen. General Davis. A fine battle-piece, Archduke Albertus. Isabella D. G. Duchess of Brabant. Philip III. King of Spain. Margaret Queen of Spain.

In the Cartoon Gallery.

Copies of the Cartoons as large as the originals, by D. Mytens. Charles Earl of Dorset. Lady Mary Compton, daughter to James Earl of Northampton, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. James I. by Vandyck. The first Earl of Dorset, by Cornelius Johnson. Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, eldest son to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, 1547, by Holbein. James Earl of Northampton. In a bow-window, two statues, one on each side of a table; viz. a dancing fawn, and a Venus of Medicis. A noble chimney-piece; prodigious high China jars. In the windows, many family arms well preserved.

In the Ball-Room (so called from the first Duke of Dorset's giving a ball there every Tuesday).

Lord Warden's procession, &c. a grand piece by Wootton. Several whole length family-pieces, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Vandyck, and Mytens. The present Duke, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

In the Chapel-Room.

Figures representing the history of the crucifixion, taken from bloody Queen Mary's chapel, which stood over the rood-loft, in her own chapel. The tapestry has the whole story of Noah. The Duchess of Dorset, a full length, by Hudson.

The Chapel.

A fine ancient room, with many sacred historical paintings on the windows. In the chapel gallery is the story of Veronica, in exquisite tapestry, and Esther and Ahafuerus, and a picture of our Saviour exposed.

In the Organ-Room.

Several sacred historical paintings, which were placed over the different rood lofts in churches and chapels before the Reformation; and other old paintings. The beheading of Mary Queen of Scots. John Baptist. A Friar; and many other pictures.

In the Guard-Room.

Carey, Earl of Hudson, father and son. Edward VI. Abraham offering up Isaac. Major Moor. The famous player Betterton. King Charles II. Lady Hume.

In the first Tea-Room.

The Twelve Apostles, from the school of Raphael. Vandyck, and

and Lord Goring, in a frame of tapestry. Queen Anne Boleyn. Emperor Charles V. A curious full-moon-light. Nell Gwyn. Some bronzes, and the family arms curiously wrought in a looking-glass.

In the second Tea-Room.

Fine tapestry representation of the boar and wolf. Lady Betty Germain. Two tables inlaid with metal.

In the Horn-Gallery (so called from two antelopes horns placed over the chimney-piece).

Wickliff. Sir Christopher Hatton. Sir Walter Mildmay. Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Sir James Wildford, Knt. Sir John Norris, Knt. Sir Francis Walsingham, Knt. Sir Thomas More, Knt. Lord William Howard. Cardinal Woolsey. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. Martin Luther. Agricola. Melancthon. Luther. Pomeranius. Erasmus. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. Duke of Alva. Duke of Parma. Duke of Guise. Duke of Bourbon. Prince of Orange. William Cecil, Baron Burleigh. Henry Fitz Allen, Earl of Arundel. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton. Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham. Earl of Surrey. Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk. Sir Francis Drake, Knight. George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. Friar Bacon. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Alphonso, Marquis of Palto. Duke of Guise, the son. The Constable of France. Don John of Austria. Thomas Egerton, Baron of Elsemere.

In the Dining-Parlour.

Like Apollo amidst the Muses, Charles Earl of Dorset, the famous patron and poet, with the most eminent English poets: —Rowe. Wycherley. Betterton. Garth. Congreve. M. de St. Everemont. Thomas Hobbes. G. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, author of the Rehearsal. Mrs. M. Woffington, in the character of Penelope. Sir Fleetwood Shepherd. Prior. Dryden. Mause Montagu, Earl of Halifax. Charles, Earl of Dorset. Fletcher and Beaumont. Chaucer. Otway. Charles I. Lord Rochester. Thomas Sackville. One of the king Richards. Pope. Johnson. Cowley. Shakespeare. Mr. W. Cartwright. Mrs. C. Philipps. Swift. Flatman. Dufey, a profile. Sir Philip Sidney. Spenser. Waller. Addison. Sir Charles Sedley.

In the Book-Room.

Our Saviour. Lady Betty Germain. Lewis XV. of France. King Bryen. Boircombe's sceptre.

In the Duke's Dressing-Room.

Charles I. and his Queen, by Vandyck. Fruit and flower pieces.

In the Colonnade.

A cast of the statue of the listening slave. A cast of Roman wrestlers.

In the State Bed-Chamber.

The Countess of Dorset over the chimney-piece, full length, by Vandyck. The late Duchess of Bedford, full length, by ditto. A state-bed tapestry, giving the whole history of Nebuchadnezzar. Silver embossed table stands. Glass frames, vases, and other monuments of ancient grandeur.

In the Park

is a well-designed Gothic hermitage, an artificial ruin of an old fortification, winding vales and rising grounds, decorated with fine plantations of oak, chestnut, fir, and fish ponds. Here are also deer, and game in plenty; and some beautiful and extensive prospects, one especially, at a place on the south side of the park, called River-hill, from whence is seen almost the whole county of Sussex; and, by the help of a telescope, the isle of Wight.

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LAINDON HILLS, near Horndon, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, are remarkable for a fine prospect, which is thus described by the ingenious Mr. Arthur Young, in his *Six Weeks Tour through the Southern counties of England and Wales*: "Near Horndon, on the summit of a vast hill, one of the most astonishing prospects to be beheld, breaks out, almost at once, upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, every where painted with the finest verdure, and intersected with numberless hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description; the Thames winding through it, full of ships, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unless that which Hannibal exhibited to his disconsolate troops, when he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains! If ever a turnpike should lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting scene, though a journey of forty miles is necessary for it. I never beheld any thing equal to it in the West of England, that region of landscape."

LALEHAM, a pleasant village on the banks of the Thames near Stains, where there is a seat belonging to Sir James Lowther, Bart. See **LITTLETON**.

LAMBETH, a very large and populous village in Surry, near

near the south east end of Westminster-bridge, is particularly famous for containing, for several ages, the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury. This venerable structure is situated on the eastern bank of the Thames, and is a large but irregular pile, built at different times, and without attention to any particular plan. The following particulars are chiefly extracted from a MS. historical account, drawn up by the late doctor Andrew Coltee Ducarel, from the registers of the see, and other authentic records, and deposited in the archiepiscopal library.

Lambeth, in the time of the Saxons, is said to have been a royal manor. Its name, is by Camden, Lambard, and others, derived from Lam, mud, and hythe, a harbour, i. e. *sinus luteus*, or muddy harbour. It is also variously written, as Lomehithe, Lambithe, Lamuda, and in Domesday, Lanchei. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it was part of the estates of his sister Goda, and afterwards of Eustace, earl of Bologne, who gave it to the bishop and church of Rochester, reserving to himself the patronage of the church.

After the Norman conquest, it was seized by the Crown, and part of it granted to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, but restored by William Rufus, who added to his gift the church of St. Mary's, at Lambeth, as appears by his grant in the *Textus Roffensis*; and it was among other manors confirmed to the church of Rochester for the maintenance of the monks, with no other reserve out of it than a provisional rent, then valued at 10*l.* that was to be contributed to the bishop by way of *exennium* or hospitable entertainment, according to the appointment of Gundulf, on the festival of St. Andrew, every year, and which sum is still paid by the dean and chapter. The proportion of the manor of Lambeth to this contribution was settled at *unum Salmonem, et dimid. Millen de Lampridis*. The manor of Lambeth continued in the church of Rochester till the year 1197, when it was by bishop Gilbert de Glanville, and the monks, exchanged with Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, for the manor of Darent, in Kent, with the church, and the chapel of Helles, and a sheep-walk called Etmersh in Clive: this exchange was confirmed by the kings Rich. I. and John, pope Celestine, and the prior and convent of Christ's church, Canterbury.

Before this, archbishop Baldwin had obtained certain lands here by an exchange with the monks, with an intent to found a college of secular canons, who were to have been the chapter of the archbishop, independent of the monks of Canterbury, by whom the election of the archbishops had been then newly usurped: by this he meant to humble the whole order of monks, and to prevent their interfering in the civil
and

and ecclesiastical constitutions of the kingdom; a plan that seems to have been concerted between the king and that prelate. But, in order more perfectly to understand this matter, we must look back into our ecclesiastical history. Ever since king Edgar had thrust the monks (the standing army of the popes) into the monasteries and cathedrals, in the room of the secular clergy, they endeavoured by degrees to influence the elections of their superiors, and even of the bishops and archbishops. These incroachments our monarchs saw with concern, and strove to restrain. Hen. II. in particular, who had so much suffered from the insolence of Becket, contrived a method with Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, which, if it succeeded, might in time humble and reduce the monks to their duty, or at least put it out of their power to become troublesome. The way was this: Baldwin was to found a college for secular canons at Hackington, near Canterbury. The better to cover his design, he pulled down the church there, which was dedicated to St. Stephen, and proposed, after it was rebuilt, to dedicate it to the honour of St. Stephen and Thomas Becket: he had not only the royal assent and approbation, but was also authorized by a bull of pope Urban the Third, with a grant of the fourth part of the offerings made at the tomb of that pretended martyr, for the carrying on of this work. But notwithstanding Baldwin's precaution to hide his secret design, the monks foresaw, that if this college were perfected, it might not only withdraw the archbishops from their residence amongst them, but also induce those prelates to make choice of that place, as well for consecrating bishops, as the chrysm for the use of the diocese: besides, that its being dedicated to Becket might divide the devotions and donations of the people; and still worse, the college might in time be made the mother church of the diocese, and the secular canons the chapter, which would deprive the monastery of their usurped power of choosing the archbishops.

Actuated by these considerations, they stirred up the whole body of monks and people, and appealed to the pope, from whom they were sure to meet with countenance. The archbishop, however, pursued his work; and not having stone ready for his chapel, erected one of wood, solemnly consecrated it, and placed therein secular priests or canons; alleging, he had only fulfilled the intentions of both Anselm and Becket, and therefore refused to appear to the appeal. The monks, nevertheless, still prosecuted their suit at Rome, by gifts, requests, and repeated appeals, till they prevailed on pope Urban the Third to send an order to archbishop Baldwin, not only to stop his work, but also to demolish it, and

make

make void every thing he had done. Urban dying, and being succeeded by Gregory, with whom Baldwin had great interest; he again set his design on foot; and to give the monks the less umbrage, by fixing it at a considerable distance from Canterbury, procured from the monks of Rochester certain lands in Lambeth in exchange. When the demolition of the church at Hackington could not be avoided, it was agreed, that the foundation should be translated to Lambeth; which agreement was made by king Rich. I. with the concurrence of the bishops and barons, and sealed with their seals. Thus authorized, the archbishop transported by water the stones, timber, and other materials, which he had prepared for his college, and began the foundation of a collegiate church at Lambeth; but he did not live to finish it; and his successor, Reginald, surviving him only 49 days, nothing more was done towards its completion.

Hubert Walter, the next archbishop, resumed the work in good earnest; and procured the church and manor of Lambeth, which he caused to be confirmed to himself and successors by king Rich. I. anno 1197, as has been before related.

One would have thought, that removing the intended college so far from Canterbury might have put an end to the fears of the monks; yet, so tenacious were they of their favourite and newly assumed right of electing the archbishops, that they opposed it with all their might, and sent one of their body to remonstrate to the archbishop against this foundation. He, on his part, made them several concessions and equitable proposals; but all would not do; and they privately sent to Rome two of their body, and obtained from pope Innocent a bull, conceived in so haughty a style, as might better have become an eastern tyrant, than a christian prelate; for he not only ordered that the college at Lambeth should be demolished, and the canons turned out; but also threatened, if it were not done in 30 days, he would command the bishops of the province of Canterbury not to own the archbishop as their metropolitan, and would suspend him from his office as bishop; and in a letter afterwards to the king, he had these insolent expressions, "That he held the place of God upon earth, and without distinction of persons he would punish the men and the nations that presumed to oppose his commands." As for the chapel at Lambeth, when it was just finished, anno 1199, all the differences about it being put to a reference, the arbitrators awarded, anno 1202, that the chapel should be pulled down to the ground, and that the archbishop might here at Lambeth, or any other spot than the foundation of the former chapel, build an ordinary church, and place therein not less than 13, nor more than 20, premonstratensian canons, and endow the same

fame with rool. a-year, upon condition that no bishop should be there consecrated, no councils held, no abbots admitted, no orders conferred, &c. But the archbishop did not think fit to build one upon these disagreeable and humiliating terms. Lambeth, however, was advantaged by this dispute, which procured it the honour of being made the residence of the archbishops.

The first archbishop who resided here, was Stephen Langton, who dwelt in the ancient manor-house, which he greatly repaired, as well as his palace at Canterbury; his residence is here proved by some public acts. Of this house there is no account or description. In 1261, archbishop Boniface obtained a bull from pope Urban the Fourth, for disposing of the fourth part of the offerings made at Becket's tomb, to pious uses, and had leave at the same time to rebuild his house in a fit place at Lambeth, or to build new ones; so that he seems to have been the first founder of the present palace. Undoubtedly it was gradually enlarged and improved by the succeeding archbishops; most of whom, as appears by the registers of the see, made it the chief place of their residence. The successive additions made to this house since archbishop Kilwardby, here follow. Those prior to that prelate cannot be ascertained; owing to his taking away, when made cardinal and bishop of Portua, not only the jewels, plate, and money of the see, but also the register books; as appears from the register of archbishop Peckham, his successor, who in vain sent divers procurations to Rome to recover them. A. D. 1321, archbishop Reynolds caused divers repairs to be done here; in the steward's account of which are mentioned the following apartments: the great chapel, almonry, my lord's chamber, chamber next the hall, wardrobe next the chapel, another wardrobe, kitchen bakehouse, great gate at the entrance; also the poultry-room, the wharf, mill near the postern, and wallum super Tamisiam.

In 1381, during Wat Tyler's insurrection, the rebels not only beheaded archbishop Sudbury, then high-chancellor, but a party plundered this palace. The damage done to the building, was in all likelihood repaired by the two succeeding archbishops, William Courtney and Thomas Arundel; but the most considerable improver was archbishop Chicheley, who, between the years 1424 and 1443, expended great sums on this house, as is evident from his steward's accounts. Among the works of this munificent archbishop was that great tower, now called the Lollard's tower, at the west end of the chapel, built the 13th of Hen. VI. in the years 1434 and 1435; to make room for which, there was an old stone building taken down, and cleared away. All the expences of this

this tower are particularly set down in the steward's accounts of those years; whereby it appears, that the whole amounted to 278l. 2s. 11½d. Every foot in height of this tower, including the whole circumference, cost 13s. 4d. for the work; the iron work used about the windows and doors weighed 1322 pounds and a half, which at three-halfpence per pound, cost 10l. 14s. 11½d. Three thousand bricks were used for stopping the windows between the chapel and that tower; the stair-case is said to be 88 feet high. On the west side was a tabernacle, or niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas, which image cost 33s. and 4d. a bricklayer's and a tyler's wages were then by the day, with victuals, 4d. without victuals 5½d. but most of this tower was done by the great, or according to admeasurement.

Besides the necessary repairs which so large a pile of building constantly required, many additions were made by the several archbishops. The most material here follow: archbishop Stafford is supposed to have built the coach-house, it being the same kind of brick-work as the east and west sides of Croydon palace, built by him. Archbishop Morton, who was a great improver of all the archiepiscopal houses, finding this much out of repair, about the year 1490 re-edified great part of it, particularly the great tower next the gate-way, and the gate-way itself. Archbishop Warham testifies, in his last will, that he had expended 30,000l. in repairing and beautifying his houses; and prays, upon that account, that his successors would forbear suit for dilapidations against his executors. How much was laid out at Lambeth is not specified.

Archbishop Cranmer, his immediate successor, built the great parlour, now called the steward's parlour; and also erected in the garden a curious summer-house of exquisite workmanship, chiefly contrived by his chaplain, doctor John Poynt, afterwards bishop of Winchester. This building has been taken down by the late archbishop. Cardinal Pole built a certain gallery towards the east, at Lambeth, and some few rooms adjoining. Indeed, the whole site of brick buildings fronting the west, between the Lollard's tower and the great court, seem to be of his constructing; his motto, "*Esote prudentes sicut serpentes, et innocentes sicut columbae*," being painted on some of the windows with the representation of a dove and serpent. The cloyster, under the gallery, is also thought to have been built or repaired by him.

In 1570, and 1571, archbishop Parker, who was a great builder, repaired and beautified this palace. The great hall he covered with shingles, and made entirely the long bridge that reaches into the Thames; repaired the Solarium,

OR

or summer-house, built by Cranmer, as also the two aqueducts conveying water to the house and garden, and constructed subterraneous drains communicating with the Thames, whereby the house was cleansed and kept sweet. These drains are so high, that a man may stand upright in them.

From the arms of archbishop Bancroft, which are set up in the servants hall, it should seem that he either built or repaired it.

In the year 1422, August 19th, and November 24th, this palace suffered much in the troubles of king Charles I. Some soldiers, under pretence of searching for arms, broke open the doors, defaced the organ, and committed other violences; and on May 1, 1643, the chapel windows were defaced, and the steps torn up. On the 9th of the same month, all the books and goods of archbishop Laud were seized, and the palace for a while made a prison for the royal sts. After the beheading of the king, Lambeth house fell to the share of colonel Scot, who turned the chapel into a hall, or dancing-room; and for that purpose removed the monument of archbishop Parker, who was buried there; and also pulled down the great hall to make money of the materials, and committed other ravages; so that, at the restoration, it was in many places in a very ruinous condition.

These ruins were mostly repaired by archbishop Juxon, who particularly rebuilt the great hall, the expence of which amounted to 10,500l. Archbishop Sheldon completed these repairs with some improvements; and, as some say, built the present library.

Archbishop Sancroft built the kitchen about the year 1685, from which time the old one hath been made a passage. He also built part of the new buildings adjoining to the south end of the great hall, and a stair-case leading from the picture gallery to the garden. Archbishop Tillotson continued those new buildings towards the gate-house, and altered the windows of the archbishop's lodgings; in painting, white-washing, glazing, and wainscoting, during the three years and seven months of his incumbency, he expended near 8000l. Archbishop Tenison erected a rabbit-house without being authorised by a royal licence, and is said to have laid out above 200l. per ann. in repairs. The laundry was built by archbishop Wake, who for that purpose pulled down an old house, in which Mr. Tenison formerly lived. Archbishop Secker expended a considerable sum in repairing and beautifying the chapel; he also new slated the great hall, cleared the drains, and made divers improvements.

Archbishop Cornwallis displayed an elegant taste in the

the additions and alterations made by him in this palace, whereby it is rendered both more pleasant and convenient. In these he must undoubtedly have expended a considerable sum of money.

In the garden of this palace are two remarkable fig-trees nailed against the house. These are of the white *Marseilles*, and still bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by cardinal Pole. They cover a surface fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. The circumference of the southernmost is twenty-eight inches, of the other twenty-one. On the south side of the building is another tree of the same age, the circumference of which, at the bottom, is twenty-eight inches.

The tradition relative to these trees is rendered extremely probable from many circumstances. Fig-trees were, it is generally allowed, brought into England in the reign of Hen. VIII. and it seems likely that cardinal Pole, who had long resided in Italy, would be fond of cultivating those fruits to which he had been there accustomed; and to the objection arising from their great age, it may be answered, that we do not well know how long a fig-tree will flourish, if properly cultivated; and besides that, there is a concurrent tradition of an older tree, and instances of two very antient ones, the times of whose plantation are well ascertained.

The first of these stands at Mitcham, in the garden of the manor-house, formerly the private estate of archbishop Cranmer, and now belonging to one of his descendants. It is likewise of the white sort; and is confidently asserted to have been planted by archbishop Cranmer. Its branches are very low, but its stem, which measures thirty inches in girth, has every possible mark of great age.

In the dean's garden at Winchester, there was also, in the year 1757, a very ancient fig-tree, whose fruit was of the small red sort. It was enclosed in a wooden frame, with a glass door and two windows on each side of it, for the admission of sun and air. The frame protected it from wind and rain. On the stone wall to which the tree was nailed, there was a plastering, and several inscriptions in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages: one of them in the latter, mentioning that, in the year 1623, king James I. as is there said, "tasted of the fruit of this fig-tree with great pleasure." The other inscriptions were passages in the Old and New Testaments, all alluding to the fig-tree. This tree has been suffered to perish for want of necessary repairs to the frame-work.

At Oxford, in the garden of the regius professor of Hebrew, is a fig-tree brought from the east, and planted by Dr. Pocock

cock in the year 1648, which is this day in a thriving condition. It bears a black fig.

As the digression respecting these trees is a piece of horticultural history, it is hoped the reader will pardon its being here inserted.

It now remains to take a cursory view of the various apartments, and the things worthy notice therein, simply naming those which contain nothing curious.

The Chapel. That there was a chapel here from the first foundation of the house is indubitable. Indeed, it appears, here was more than one, and also several oratories. The lower part of the present chapel seems to be the most ancient part of the whole edifice; being fine high arches, which, with the roof, are built with stone, now serving for cellars and vaults. There seems to be the remains of an old bake-house. This building was repaired in 1280, and a new one, or a new altar, (for the words of the record are ambiguous) consecrated in 1407. It was likewise again repaired and beautified by archbishop Laud. The windows here had very fine painted glass, put up by archbishop Morton, representing the history of the world, from the creation to the day of judgment: three lights in a window: the two side lights contained the types in the Old Testament, and the middle light the anti-types. The repairing of these windows, by archbishop Laud, was objected to him, as a mark of his inclination to popery. They were totally defaced by the puritans.

It has before been related, that this chapel was by colonel Scot converted into a dancing-room. At that time the body of archbishop Parker was taken out of his tomb here, his monument demolished, and the lead in which he was wrapped, stripped off and sold, and the corpse buried in a dunghill. After the restoration, Sir William Dugdale, hearing of this by chance, acquainted archbishop Sancroft therewith, by whose pious care the body was discovered, and again decently deposited in the spot from whence it had been taken. Over it is an inscription cut in marble, importing that "the body of Matthew the archbishop there rests at last." Another monument to his memory, recounting the demolition of his tomb and ignominious treatment of his body, was likewise set up by the same archbishop in the south-west corner of this chapel.

The Burying Ground is a piece of ground so called, lying on the north side of the chapel; but it does not appear to have ever been used as such. Archbishop Herring having caused the ground to be digged, no bones were found.

The Gateway. The registry of the prerogative office was anciently in a ground room on the left hand side of the entrance,

trance, and afterwards in one on the opposite side of the gate. The archives of the see of Canterbury are still kept in a room over the gateway, called the record room. In the porter's lodge, which in entering is on the right hand, are three rings fastened to the wall, whence it is thought to have been used as a prison for the Lollards.

The New Buildings. This is a house on the right hand of the first court, built at different times by the archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson, about the year 1684 and 1692. A room which juts out over the hall door is said to have been archbishop Tillotson's study.

The Hall. The ancient hall having been demolished by colonel Scot, it was re-edified about the year 1661, by archbishop Juxon, as has before been observed. He could by no persuasions be prevailed upon to build it in the modern taste. Dying before it was completed, by a clause in his will he directed his executors to pay the expences of finishing it, which amounted to 800l. The dimensions of this hall are—length 93 feet—width 38 feet—depth of the bow window 7 feet 4 inches.

The Guard Chamber. This room was in being as early as the 3d of Hen. VI. A. D. 1424. Here formerly were many ancient arms, in which were handed down the different successions of archbishops, till taken away in the last civil-war, anno 1642, but afterwards restored or replaced. In archbishop Potter's time, some old bandileers and muskets remained in the burying-ground, the wall whereof was pulled down by Archbishop Herring, and the arms deposited elsewhere. Over the door of this room is the date 1681—the dimensions are 56 feet by 27½ feet. Adjoining to the guard chamber, a large handsome drawing-room, 33 feet by 22, and a dressing-room, 16 feet by 14, were built by archbishop Cornwallis in the year 1769.

The Presence Chamber, 29½ feet by 19, is so called in imitation of the like apartments in the royal palaces. This room has three windows adorned with painted glass, representing St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old English verses beneath them, supposed to have been set up by archbishop Sancroft. The middle window has a painted sun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the see and of archbishop Sheldon, at whose expence it was done.

The Lobby, 23 feet 4 inches by 21 feet. In this room is the portrait of Hen. prince of Wales, eldest son to king James I. at full length.

The Drawing Room, 18 feet 10, by 19 feet 10 inches.

The Archbishop's Study, 20 feet 8 by 19 feet, and 19 feet by 14—8, being two rooms containing his private library.

Bed

Bed Chamber, 19—9 by 19 feet 1 inch.

The Long Gallery, 89 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 9, built by cardinal Poe. The windows of this gallery have painted glass, representing divers coats armorial, particularly those of all the protestant archbishops, from archbishop Cranmer to archbishop Cornwallis, and divers of the popish bishops. In this gallery, and the great dining room adjoining, is a complete suite of the portraits of all the archbishops of Canterbury, from archbishop Warham to archbishop Cornwallis; and likewise those of many modern bishops.

Great Dining Room is 38 feet 3 by 19 feet 6 inches.

The Chaplains and Receivers Rooms are in the Lollard's tower, and have nothing remarkable. The only curiosity here is the room in which the Lollards were confined, which is at the very top of the tower, to which there is an ascent by a small stone staircase. This room is very small, being only 12 feet long, and 9 broad. The windows are small, and placed west and north. In the waincot, which is of oak above an inch thick, are fastened 8 large iron rings, 3 on the south, 4 on the west, and 1 on the north side. The cieling is also of oak, and here is a small fire-place. On the waincot, are various scratches, and half sentences, names and letters cut out with a knife, as is supposed, by the unhappy persons confined here.

The Cloysters. These are mentioned in the steward's accounts, as early as the year 1424. The inner cloysters, which stood on the north side without the chapel, were covered and floored with tiles, and supported by twelve pillars; they were taken down in archbishop Herring's time. The other cloysters stand under the library.

The Library. It is not to be doubted but every archbishop had a library of his own; but the first founder of the present collection was archbishop Bancroft, who by his will, dated October 28, 1610, bequeathed his library to his successors, together with the maps and pictures in the gallery at Lambeth, and his papers, and writings, in his paper study and great study. His successor, archbishop Abbot, took great pains to secure them to the see; and at his death much increased them. During the civil war they were deposited at Cambridge, under the pretence of Trinity college in that university having a reversionary right to them on the cessation of the order of bishops: here they remained till after the restoration, when they were returned to archbishop Sheldon, who likewise made a considerable addition to them. Archbishop Tenison also bequeathed part of his books to this library, as did the late archbishop Secker, since whose death many valuable books have been added to it by archbishop Cornwallis,

wallis, and the number of them amounts to near 20,000 volumes. This building stands over the cloyster. On the north-east window is painted in glass, the portrait of St. Augustine, with old English verses beneath it; near it a figure of archbishop Chicheley, with the motto of archbishop Stafford, put here by the mistake of a glazier. It is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury cathedral, and prints of all the archbishops from Warham to the present time.

The Library of Manuscripts. This stands over part of that last described, and contains, at this time, about 1100 manuscripts, many of which are extremely fair, curious, and valuable.

The church, which stands by the palace, is a very antique structure, supposed to have been built in the reign of Richard I. In this parish are eight precincts, denominated the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's precinct. It is remarkable, that at Lambeth Wall is a spot of ground, containing an acre and nineteen poles, named Pedlar's acre, which has belonged to the parish from time immemorial, and is said to have been given by a pedlar, upon condition, that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preserved in painted glass, in one of the windows of the church; which the parishioners carefully performed in the south-east window of the middle aisle. But whatever be the origin of this gift, the time of it was in 1504, when it let at 2s. 8d. per ann. but in 1752 it was let on lease at 100l. per ann. and a fine of 800l. The annual value of all the estates belonging to this parish is 968l. 16s. 8d. In 1786, the number of houses was near 2600, and of inhabitants 15,000.

In 1777, Mr. William Curtis, author of the "*Flora Londinensis*," converted a piece of ground, to the north west of the Magdalen hospital, to the purpose of cultivating every British plant. To these he afterward added such as were used in medicine, or considered as useful or noxious in agriculture; and to render the knowledge of these plants easy to every observer, the Latin and English names, painted in very legible characters, were affixed on suitable sticks to each. It has been since opened by subscription, and many of the nobility, and of the first botanists and physicians, have united to encourage it. Here Mr. Curtis annually reads his botanic lecture, and here is a considerable library, and extensive collection of drawings in natural history, which are yearly increasing.

In the Marsh Liberty, in this parish, is the Asylum, a house of refuge, for the reception of orphan girls, whose settlement, after a residence of six months in the bills of mortality,

tality, cannot be found. It was instituted in 1758. In this liberty also is the Westminster New Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1765. Particular wards are appropriated for the reception of unmarried women, who are rejected elsewhere.

SOUTH LAMBETH, near Vauxhall, was thought so agreeable a situation, by Caron, the Dutch Ambassador here for twenty-eight years, that he erected a handsome palace with two wings. On the front was written *Omne solum forti patria*. He built also the alms-houses by the road side, near the three-mile-stone, for seven poor women. His name is inscribed on it, with the date of the year 1618, and an inscription in Latin, importing it to be "An insignificant monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and "in munificence to the poor." In this pleasant hamlet lived the Tradescants, father and son, who made the celebrated collection of rarities described in a book printed at London, 1656, called *Musæum Tradescantianum*. By a deed of gift of the younger Tradescant and his wife, they became the property of Elias Ashmole, Esquire, who presented them to the University of Oxford, where they are preserved.

LANGLEY PARK, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, is situated in the fine park, at Langley Green, in Buckinghamshire, near the town of Colnbrook, and 18 miles from London. It is a new edifice, which was begun by the late Duke, but one wing is yet wanting to complete the structure, which is distinguished by an elegant simplicity in the design. This seat, the surrounding scenes of which are beautifully picturesque, might be considered as a very fine and desirable mansion by many noblemen; but to the illustrious possessor of Blenheim, it is only capable of affording a mere temporary retreat. It will probably be the residence of the Marquis of Blandford, the Duke's eldest son, who is just coming of age.

LATIMERS, a hamlet, with a chapel of ease to Chesham, in Bucks, received its name from its ancient lords. In this hamlet lived Sir Edwin Sands, whose daughter, having four sons and nine daughters by her husband Sir Thomas Temple, ancestor of the present Earl Temple, lived to see 700 descended from her, and died in 1656. The ancient seat of the Cavendish family was here; which seat and park are now the property of Lord George Henry Cavendish, brother to the present Duke of Devonshire.

LATTON PRIORY stands about three miles nearly South of the parish church; and about half a mile West of the present road from Epping to Harlow. The priory church is now used as a barn. It consists of a nave and a cross aisle; and the inside of the building is of the lighter style of Gothic with the pointed arch. The materials of which it is composed are flint, stones, mortar, and the old flat bricks usually called Roman.

What

What appears to have been the site of the priory is surrounded by a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones are frequently found; which circumstance points out the ancient burial place. East of the church, without the moat, appears a small rising, with an hollow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment. The interval between this rise and the moat, the inhabitants, from its appearance, call the Monks bowling-green.

When, or by whom, this priory was founded is uncertain; but its canons were Augustine, and it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

At the Dissolution, the site of this priory was granted to Sir Henry Parker. It was afterward sold successively to William Morris, John Kethe, and John Titley. This last conveyed it, 4 of Queen Elizabeth, to James Altham, Esq. of Marks Hall, whose descendant, Sir William Altham, Knt. now of Thetford, lately sold it to his near relation, William Lushington, Esq. together with the fine manor, and venerable mansion of Marks Hall, in this parish; which has been lately pulled down, and rebuilt in the modern style.

LAVER, the general name of three contiguous parishes West of Chipping Ongar, in Essex, distinguished from each other by the appellations of *High*, *Magdalen*, and *Little*. In the parish of High Laver is Otes, the seat and manor of Sir Francis Masham, representative in several parliaments for the county of Essex, from 1690 to 1708. That illustrious philosopher John Locke, spent much of his time, in the last ten years of his life, at Otes, where he was treated with the utmost friendship by Sir Francis and his excellent wife Damaris. Here he died, on the 28th of Oct. 1704, and was buried in the South side of the church-yard, under a black marble grave stone, inclosed by iron rails; and in the wall of the church above is his epitaph printed in his works.

LEATHERHEAD, a small town in Surry, about four miles to the S. W. of Epsom. It had formerly a market, which has been discontinued above 100 years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box-Hill, rises again near this town, and runs through Cobham to the Thames at Moulsey. This town is pleasantly situated on a rising bank by the side of the river, and in as good a situation for riding or hunting as most within twenty miles of London; it having a fine, open, dry, campaign country almost all round it. See FETCHAM.

LEE, a handsome village on the south side of Blackheath, in Kent: it contains many good houses among which is an ancient seat belonging to the Boone family, with the remains of a grove and piece of water in the ground adjoining. Between the village and the summit of the hill, next Blackheath, are the

elegant gardens and pleasure-grounds belonging to Miss Fludyer, daughter and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer. The house is not large, but has a very handsome apartment on the first floor towards the improvements: and the prospects from these rooms to Shooter's Hill, Eltham, Lee village, and into the late Sir Gregory Page's grounds and park, with the woods of Greenwich park skirting the view to the north, are most picturesque and beautiful. The front of the house commands the Dulwich hills, with Lewisham church placed in the centre of the view below them. On the summit of the hill, next the heath, stands the ancient church of Lee. The churchyard is neat, and abounds with costly monuments. The great astronomer, Doctor Edmund Halley, lies buried here under a plain tomb with a Latin inscription. The manor of Lee belongs to Lord Sondes

LEITH-HILL, near Box-Hill, in Surry, admired for affording one of the noblest prospects in Europe, of which Mr. Dennis gives a lively description in his *Letters Familiar, Moral, and Critical*: we shall therefore transcribe his words. "In a late journey," says he, "which I took into the Wilds of Sussex, I passed over an hill which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me most, were that of the Valdarno from the Appennines, that of Rome and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo; of Rome at forty, and the Mediterranean at fifty miles distance from it; and that of the Campagne of Rome from Tivoli and Fiescati; from which two places you see every foot of that famous Campagne, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Fiescati to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your sight. But from an hill which I passed in my late journey into Sussex, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I speak of is called Leith-Hill, and is about five miles southward from Dorking, about six from Box-Hill, and near twelve from Epfom. It juts itself out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminate the north downs to the south. When I saw from one of these hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith-Hill which faces the northern downs, it appeared the most beautiful prospect I had ever seen: but after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a Stoic; a sight that looked like enchantment and vision. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surry and Sussex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pasture, every where adorned with stately rows of trees.

"This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and
about

about fixty in length, and is terminated to the south by the majestic range of the southern hills, and the sea; and it is no easy matter to decide, whether these hills, which appear, at thirty, forty, and fifty miles distance, with their tops in the sky, seem more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, in a serene day, you may, at thirty miles distance, see the very water of the sea through a chasm of the mountains. And that which above all makes it a noble and a wonderful prospect is, that, at the same time that, at thirty miles distance, you behold the very water of the sea, and at the same time that you behold, to the south, the most delicious rural prospect in the world, at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box Hill, and see the country beyond it between that and London, and over the very stomacher of it see St. Paul's at twenty five miles distance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hamstead beyond it."

The prospect, indeed, is a most beautiful one, and deserves the attention of every person of taste. At the top of one part of the hill a square tower has been erected, over the door of which is the following inscription:

Ut terram undique beatam
Videas, viator,
Hæc turris, de longe spectabilis,
Sumptibus Richardi Hull,
Ex agro Leith-Hill Place, Arm.
Regnante Georgio Tertio,
Anno Domini, MDCCLXVI.
Exstructa fuit;
Oblectamento non sui solum,
Sed Vicinorum,
Et omnium.

Another inscription has been lately placed on this tower, which informs the reader, that Mr. Hull, after having served in several parliaments, retired from public business to the exercise of the private virtues, and having chosen this delightful spot for the depository of his bones, is interred here accordingly.

St. LEONARD'S HILL, a most delightful eminence, in Windsor Forest, on the summit of which is a noble seat, called Gloucester Lodge, being first built by the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and greatly improved by the Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with that lady. This elegant villa, together with the pleasure ground, lawns, and meadows, consisting of about 75 acres, were sold by auction, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7100 guineas, of whom it has been since purchased by General Harcourt for 10,000l.

LEWISHAM, a considerable village in Kent, about four miles from London, in the road to Bromley. It gives the

title of Viscount to the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor. Between this place and Dulwich, but in Lewisham parish, is a hill with an oak upon it, called the oak of honour, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious princess, is long since perished; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote might not be forgotten. The parish church is a new and elegant edifice. A branch of the river Ravensbourne runs through this village, and is a great addition to its beauty.

LEYTON-STONE. See Low-LEYTON.

LIMPS TEAD, a village near Croydon, in Surry.

LISSAM-GREEN, a pleasant village, near Paddington.

LITTLETON, a village, near Laleham, in Middlesex. Here is a handsome house belonging to Thomas Wood, Esq. formerly member for Middlesex.

LONGFORD, a small scattered hamlet, in the Bath road, fifteen miles from London, where there is a quaker's meeting. It is watered by two rivers, and is much frequented by the lovers of angling.

LOW-LEYTON, a village, on the side of an hill, near Walthamstow, at the foot of which runs the river Lee. In this parish are several handsome seats belonging to wealthy citizens, &c.

Goring-House, also called the Forest-House, is loftily situated, fronting the forest. It once belonged to the Abbot of Waltham, and afterwards came to the Gorings, Earls of Norwich; after which it was in the possession of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, whose descendant sold it to Mr. Bosanquet, merchant, of London.

The beautiful seat of the late Sir Fisher Tench, Bart. is a more modern structure, adorned with large and delightful gardens, with plantations, walks, groves, mounts, and canals stocked with fish and fowl. Sir Fisher's successors sold it to Mr. John Stanniland, of London, and it is now in the possession of Thomas Oliver, Esquire.

The manor-house of Leyton has a fine prospect over the marsh and river towards Hackney. This, together with a paddock, was sold by Mr. David Gansel, lord of the manor, to the late Sir John Strange, who improved this seat with additional buildings and handsome gardens; but it is now in the possession of Colonel Bladen.

This parish is washed on one side by the river Lea, or Ley, from which the village obtains its name, and rises in a gentle ascent, for about two miles, from the river to Waltham Forest: on which side lies one ward of the parish call Leyton-Stone, in a pleasant and healthful situation, inasmuch that the number of inhabitants being greatly increased, a chapel
of

of ease has been lately built for their convenience. Here are some remains of a Roman villa, or some summer camp or station; for between the manor-house of Leyton and the canal, on digging were found old foundations, with a great many Roman bricks, and several medals; and, in enlarging the horse-pond, large foundations were found six feet under ground, and a large arched gate with mouldings, nine or ten feet high, and five or six feet broad, the top of which was also six feet under ground. The walls were four feet thick or more. A very large urn, with ashes and bones, was taken up in the churchyard, pretty deep, in making a grave. Several urns with ashes in them have also been found, on the south side of Blind Lane, near Rockholts, in digging for gravel.

LUXBOROUGH, the superb and elegant villa of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, in the parish of Chigwell, in Essex, about a quarter of a mile from Woodford-bridge, and nine miles from London, was built by Lord Luxborough, about forty-four years ago. It was sold, at his decease, to a West-India gentleman of the name of Crockatt. Of him it was purchased by the late Sir Edward Walpole, who, having, it is said, in vain endeavoured effectually to drain the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation, and by him it was again sold in 1782, through the medium of Messrs. Christie and Ansell, to Lady Hughes.

Her ladyship, during the absence of the brave Admiral, in the East Indies, solely directed all the improvements and embellishments in the house and gardens. In these she has evinced the finest taste, with the strongest judgment, and the most indefatigable perseverance. She contrived, moreover, the most effectual preservations against any future encroachments of the river, which now adorns the fertile grounds it had been too long accustomed to disfigure.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, about three miles from Kingston, has a powder-mill, on a stream that runs from Ewel to Kingston.

MARBLE HALL, the delightful villa of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, at Twickenham. It is properly called Marble-hill, for such it resembles, in a fine green lawn, open to the river Thames, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of horse-chestnut-trees. The house is as white as snow, a small building without wings, but of a most pleasing appearance. The garden is very pleasant, and has a beautiful grotto, to which you are conducted by a winding alley of flowering shrubs.

MARDEN, near Godstone, in Surry, the seat and fine park of Sir Robert Clayton, Baronet.

MELBOURNE-HOUSE, in Piccadilly, built by Lord Melbourne, from a design by Sir William Chambers. *See BROCKETT-HALL.*

MERTON, a village in Surry, seven miles from London, in the road from Tooting to Kingston. Here is a handsome seat and gardens, belonging to Sir Richard Hotham, who has been just making considerable improvements in them. On the river Wandle are some copper-mills, with several manufactories of calico-printers. The bridge over this river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, instead of brick or stone. This bridge is the boundary of three parishes, Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton. The little church of Merton is built with flint, as are also six alms-houses, founded in 1696, by Rowland Wilson, Esq. for so many poor women.

MERTON-ABBEY, the residence and calico manufactory of Messrs. Newton, Leach, and Graves, is situated in this parish, on the site of a magnificent abbey, founded by King Henry I. Of this abbey nothing now remains but the walls that surrounded the grounds, the sides of a gateway, and the gable-end of a chapel. The walls are built with flint.

In this abbey King John slept the night before he signed the Great Charter in Runny-mead. To him who takes a cursory view of historical events, merely to ascertain dates and facts, it may be of little consequence where a tyrant slept; but he, who traces the gradual progress of freedom, and considers the connection of past events with the unspeakable blessings which this island now enjoys, will associate such a circumstance with reflections on what must have been the nocturnal feelings of that tyrant, when about to sign, by compulsion, such necessary, but humiliating, restraints upon his prerogative. This abbey is likewise memorable for the constitutions which the clergy of England made there in the year 1261; which were not only calculated to promote their own grandeur, at the expence of the crown, but were so inimical also to the authority of the Pope, that, at the King's request, the sovereign Pontiff himself thought proper to abrogate them, although some of the principal articles which they enacted, were in favour of points, for which the great champion of the papal authority, the canonized Becket, had suffered assassination.

MICKLEHAM, a pleasant village in Surry, at the foot of Box-Hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking, is washed by the river Mole. Near this place is the seat of William Lock, Esq. the beauty of whose park and environs will well reward the traveller who seeks it. Swelling hills, fine woods, a mean-

meandering river, together with a rich surrounding country, and a great extent of distant prospect, compose the charms of this delightful place. To complete the picture, it may be added, that all these beauties of nature are in the possession of a Gentleman, whose taste, elegance, and judgment in what is most exquisite in art or nature, is almost unrivalled.

MILL-HILL, a pleasant village in Middlesex, nine miles and an half from London, has an extensive prospect. It is in the parish of Hendon.

MIMS. There are two villages of this name: North Mims, in Hertfordshire, on the east side of Colney, and two miles from Hatfield. In its neighbourhood is the seat of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, in right of his lady, who was heir to her brother the great Lord Somers. The body of that nobleman lies interred in the chancel of the church, without any inscription. This seat, which has a most delightful prospect, now belongs to the present Lord Somers, who is grand nephew to Lady Jekyll. Here also is the seat of the Duke of Leeds. *See GUBBINS.*

South Mims is two miles from the former, in the most northern corner of Middlesex. Here is an alms-house built and endowed for six poor people, by James Hickson, Esq. who died in 1689.

MINCHENDEN HOUSE, in the parish of Southgate in Middlesex, is the seat of the Duke of Chandos, to whom it came, in 1753, by marriage with Miss Nicol, only daughter and heiress of John Nicol, Esq. of this place, who had built, and just lived to complete it.

MITCHAM, a handsome village in Surry, about eight miles from London, and two from Footing. Here is a pleasant seat belonging to Mr. Hoare.

MONKEY-ISLAND, is situated in the centre of the river Thames, between the bridges of Maidenhead and Windsor, and in the parish of Bray. On this island, which contains three acres, is a neat dwelling house, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling and cornice of the room called Monkey Hall, are curiously painted a variety of such flowers as usually grow by the water side. Here are also represented several monkeys in human characters; some fishing, some shooting, and one is sitting in a boat smoking, while a female is rowing him over a river. In the temple, the inside of the saloon is encircled by stucco modelling, representing mermaids, dolphins, sea-lions, and a variety of fish and shells, richly gilt. This temple, which is situated in a beautiful lawn, is very superb, and on it are placed the figures of Harlequin, Colombine, Pantaloon, &c. The establishing of this delightful retreat, cost the late Duke

of Marlborough 10,000 guineas. The lease of it, for thirty years, at 25l. a year, was sold by auction, in July 1787, for 240 guineas, to Mr. Ward, attorney, in Covent Garden.

MONTREAL, the seat of Lord Amherst, in Kent. See **RIVERHEAD**.

MOOR PARK, near Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, the seat of the late Lord Anson. The park is spacious and very beautiful, whether we consider it within itself, or with regard to the fine and extensive prospects from it. The house was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and passing through many hands, was afterwards in the possession of the Duke of Monmouth. Then it came into the hands of Mr. Styles, who enlarged, repaired, and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. From the south, or principal front, which he built, he made a vista through the hill, that once obstructed its view toward Uxbridge. He erected also a north front, and cut through the hill toward Watford, for a vista. This circumstance did not escape the observation and censure of Mr. Pope in his *Moral Essays*, Epist. IV.

Of cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
You'll wish your hill or sheltered seat again.

Which he thus explains in a note: "This was done in Hertfordshire, by a wealthy citizen, at the expence of above 5000l. by which means, merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his house and park, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." The house stands on a hill, not quite on the summit. It is of stone, of the Corinthian order; and if not in the highest style of architecture, is yet very noble. The principal front has a portico and pediment of four columns. The offices are joined to the house by a beautiful circular colonnade of the Ionic order, which terminates very elegantly with domes on each side their entrance. One cannot help wishing the house on the top of the hill, or that part of the hill were removed; for you cannot now see the principal front till you are upon it.

"On the back front of the house," says an ingenious writer, "is a lawn of about thirty acres, absolutely flat; with falls below it on one hand, and heights above it on the other. The rising ground is divided into three great parts, each so distinct and so different, as to have the effect of several hills. That nearest to the house shelves gently under an open grove of noble trees, which hang on the declivity, and advance beyond it on the plain. The next is a large hill, pressing forward, and covered with wood from the top to the bottom. The third is a bold steep, with a thicket falling down the steepest part, which makes it appear still more precipitate: but the rest of the slope is bare; only the brow

brow is crowned with wood, and towards the bottom is a little group of trees. These heights, thus finely characterised in themselves, are further distinguished by their appendages. The small, compact group near the foot, but still on the descent, of the further hill, is contrasted by a large straggling clump, some way out upon the lawn, before the middle eminence. Between this and the first hill, under two or three trees which cross the opening, is seen to great advantage a winding glade, which rises beyond them, and marks the separation. This deep recess, the different distances to which the hills advance, the contrast in their forms, and their accompaniments, cast the plain on this side into a most beautiful figure. The other side and the end were originally the flat edge of a descent, a harsh offensive termination; but it is now broken by several hillocks, not diminutive in size, and considerable by the fine clumps which distinguish them. They recede one beyond another, and the outline waves agreeably amongst them. They do more than conceal the sharpness of the edge; they convert a deformity into a beauty, and greatly contribute to the embellishment of this most lovely scene; a scene, however, in which the flat is principal; and yet a more varied, a more beautiful landscape, can hardly be desired in a garden.—The recent improvements in the house and gardens were begun by the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. who bought Moor Park of the representatives of Lord Anson; and they were completed by his son, Sir Thomas. This noble seat was sold by auction, this year, to Mr. Rous, of the India House.

MORDEN COLLEGE, on the east side of Blackheath, for the support of poor decayed and honest merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, several years before his death, which happened in the year 1708. It consists of a large brick building, with two small wings, strengthened at the corners with stone rustici. The principal entrance, which is in the centre, is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a turret, with a dial; and from the dome, which is supported by scrolls, rise a ball and vane. To this entrance there is an ascent by a flight of circular steps; and having ascended them, and passed through this part of the building, we enter an inner square, surrounded with piazzas. The chapel is neatly wainscoted, and has a costly altar piece.

This structure Sir John erected at a small distance from his own habitation, in a place called Great Stone Field; and endowed it, after his Lady's decease, with his whole estate, to the value then of about 1300*l.* per annum.

The founder of this noble charity placed in this hospital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his life-time; but after his decease, Lady Morden, finding that the share, allotted her by Sir John's will, was insufficient for her decent support, some parts of the estate not answering so well as was expected, was obliged to reduce the number to four.

But, upon her death, the whole estate coming to the college, the number was increased, and there are at this time thirty-five poor gentlemen; and, the number not being limited, it is to be increased as the estate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

The treasurer, who receives the rents, and keeps the accounts of the college, has 40*l.* a year; and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at first a salary of 30*l.* per annum, which Lady Morden doubled at her death. She was, in other respects, a benefactress of the college, and, as she put up her husband's statue in a niche over the gate, the trustees put up hers in another niche adjoining to that of her husband. The pensioners have each 20*l.* a year, and at first wore gowns with the founder's badge; but this badge has not been worn for some years. They have a common table in the hall to eat and drink together at meals; and each has a convenient apartment, with a cellar.

The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college; and, except in case of sickness, no other persons are to reside, live, or lodge there. No person can be admitted as a pensioner who cannot bring a certificate to prove his being upwards of sixty years of age. The present chaplain (and he has been such for many years) is the Rev. Moses Browne, the pious and ingenious author of "Sunday Thoughts," and other poetical pieces.

Seven Turkey merchants have the direction of this hospital, and the nomination of the persons to be admitted into it. To them the treasurer is accountable; and whenever any of these die, the surviving trustees chuse others in their room.

MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa, late of Mr. Thomas Conway, is situated at Morden, ten miles from London, in the road to Epsom in Surry, on an eminence, commanding prospects of great extent, happily formed by nature, and embellished by art. The gardens are extensive; and the pleasure grounds are agreeably diversified by plantations, refreshed by two fine sheets of water, and adorned with an elegant temple, tea-room, &c.—This beautiful place was lately brought to the hammer by Mr. Christie, but did not meet with a purchaser.

MORTLAKE, a hamlet of the parish of Wimbledon, ten

ten miles from London, on the banks of the Thames. Here was formerly a royal palace, in which Henry III. and other succeeding Kings resided down to Henry VIII. This monarch, on the dissolution of the monasteries, gave his royal manor of Wimbledon to his then new-erected Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and which he had made such from the dissolved monastery of Worcester, and endowed him also with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing, for ever, three Clerks, or Curates, to serve the church there, and also the two chapels of Mortlake and Putney, within the said manor, at the salary of 50l. each, payable in grain from the great tithes; and a reservation to each of them, of the profits of the Easter-book, christenings, and burials. Mortlake Chapel, it is supposed, was either built for the King's use, or by the inhabitants themselves, as there is an estate in the manor of East Shene and Mortlake, (likewise formerly a royal manor,) the profits of which were formerly given, and are now applied, for the supporting, upholding, and maintaining thereof.

MOULSEY, two towns thus denominated from the river Mole, which runs between them into the Thames. East Moulsey is situated opposite to Hampton Court, and was granted by Charles II. to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the present lord of the manor, who had the ferry thence to Hampton Court, in the room of which he has lately erected a handsome bridge; where a very high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c.

West Moulsey is situated about a mile and a half west from Kingston; and here is a ferry to Hampton town, which likewise belongs to the same gentleman.

MUSWELL HILL, in Middlesex, lies north east north of Highgate, five miles and a half from London. It derives its name from a famous well on the hill, where formerly the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent to it. Here they built a chapel for the benefit of some nuns, under a superior, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole direction and management of the dairy; and it is singular, that the said well and farm do, at this time, belong to the parish of Clerkenwell.

The water of this spring, in those days, was deemed a miraculous antidote to all scrophulous and cutaneous disorders, and, for that reason, was much resorted to; and, as tradition says, a King of Scotland made a pilgrimage thither, and was perfectly cured.

There is not within one hundred miles of London a village more rural and pleasant, or that can boast of prospects so

various and extensive. Baron Kutzlebin has a pleasant villa at the bottom of the hill. Mr. Parker, the banker, enjoys an enchanting retreat near the top, together with sixteen acres of garden and pleasure grounds, laid out in the finest taste by the late Mr. Topham Beauclerk. Above that, there is a large convenient mansion, called Bath-house, a most delightful spot, to which nature has been lavish of her bounties both for pleasure and convenience. This house has been for many years a seminary, where young gentlemen are educated upon the most generous and liberal principles.

N.

NASING, a village in Essex, situated between Waltham Abbey and Roydon.

NAVESTOCK, a village near Brentwood, in Essex, where there is the seat of Earl Waldegrave.

NETTESWELL, a village on the south-west side of Harlow. In this parish a school has been lately built, pursuant to the will of William Marten, Esq. for instructing some poor children of this and two other adjoining parishes in reading, writing, and accompts.

On the north wall of the chancel is a neat monument erected to the memory of this gentleman, adorned with his busto, and a well-written inscription in Latin. Against the opposite wall there is a very expensive monument erected by the widow of Mr. Marten to the memory of her brother and nephew: on a pyramid rising from an exalted base are the medallions of both of them; she is represented below, as big as life, in a mourning posture, covered with a veil, looking up earnestly at both the medallions, her arm resting on a pillar. She was sister of the late Sir John Crosse. The elegant execution of the whole fully displays the skill and judgment of the excellent artist.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village in Surry, extending from the end of Blackman street to Kennington Common, is said to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of shooting at butts, much practised both here and in the other towns of England in the reign of Henry VIII. &c. to fit men to serve in the regiment of archers. But Mr. Aubrey thinks it received this name from the Butts of Norfolk, who had an estate here. Mr. Whateley observes, that here were planted the first peaches so much esteemed, distinguished by the name of Newington peaches. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, and the profits arising to the incumbent amount to about 140l. per annum.

In this village are three alms-houses, a charity-school, and
a work-

a work-house. The principal of these alms-houses are those of the Fishmongers company; the most ancient of which is St. Peter's Hospital, which that company erected by virtue of letters patent, granted by King James I. in the year 1618; for the reception of several of their poor members. It contains twenty-two alms-people, each of whom has two rooms, and an allowance of 3s. a week, 15s. at Christmas, a chaldron of coals and a gown yearly; and one of the pensioners, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of 2l. a year. The entrance is by a pair of iron gates opening into the centre of the building. On the inside are two courts behind each other, in which is a hall with painted windows, and a chapel. To the south of this hospital is another founded by Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the Fishmongers company, in 1719, whose statue stands upon a pedestal; and on the walls, which extend before both, are iron rails, to afford a view of this statue, of the more modern hospital erected by that gentleman, and of the pleasant walks before it. This is also founded for twenty poor men and women, who have much the same accommodations and allowance with those of St. Peter's.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a pleasant village between Islington and Stoke-Newington, chiefly consisting of a handsome square, with a grass plat in the middle. It is partly in the parish of Islington, and partly in that of Newington.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE-NEWINGTON, a village in Middlesex, where a great number of the citizens of London have built houses, and rendered it extremely populous. The church is a small, low, Gothic building, and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of tall trees, where the inhabitants resort for the benefit of shade, and which is known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's walk.

In the manor house, then the seat of Sir Thomas Abney, the late excellent Dr. Isaac Watts was treated for 36 years, with all the kindness that friendship could prompt, and all the attention that respect could dictate. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, the daughter of Sir Thomas, and whose piety and virtues rendered her worthy of such a father and such a friend, ordered, by her last will, that this manor house and estate should be sold, and the produce of the sale distributed in charitable donations.

It was accordingly sold to Jonathan Eades, Esq. and the produce, with some money in the funds, amounting together to many thousand pounds, was distributed according to the will of the pious and benevolent testatrix.

NEW LODGE, the agreeable seat of General Hudson, on a delightful

a delightful plain in Windsor forest, four miles from Windsor, and one from Winkfield, commanding a most extensive prospect.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. Of the several projects for this purpose, none was ever so well executed, or so useful, as that of this River, first proposed by the citizens of London, and confirmed to them in the third year of James I. by an act of Parliament: whereby the Lord Mayor and Citizens were impowered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, in an open cut, or close trench of bricks, or stones, not exceeding in breadth ten feet: but, being by them left unattempted, it was undertaken, on his own account, by Mr. Hugh Middleton, afterwards Sir Hugh, citizen and goldsmith of London, who had considerably enriched himself by a copper, or, according to some, a silver mine, in Cardiganshire, which he farmed of the company of mines-royal at the rent of four hundred pounds per annum.

His agreement with the city was signed on the first of April, 1606, and contained, that Mr. Middleton might, at his own expence, and for his own benefit, execute the powers of the act, provided he should begin the cut within two months, and use the best endeavours to finish it in four years.

Mr. Middleton set about the work with all diligence; but, in the year 1609, was so obstructed by divers complaints exhibited against him by sundry persons of the counties of Middlesex and Hertford, as to oblige him to petition the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London for a prolongation of time to accomplish his undertaking; who, after mature consideration, granted him an additional term of five years.

But Mr. Middleton's difficulties did not terminate here; for, after he had adjusted all his controversies in an amicable manner, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, he was so impoverished by the expence of his undertaking, that he was once more obliged to apply to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London to interest themselves in so great and useful a work, directly calculated for their immediate good; and, upon their refusal to embark in so chargeable and hazardous an enterprise, he applied with more success to the King himself: who, in consideration of yielding up to his Majesty one moiety of the whole undertaking, and delivering in to the Lord Treasurer a just account of all his disbursements past, did, by an indenture under the great seal,

feal, of the 2d of May, 1612, covenant to pay half the expence of the whole work, past and to come.

By this royal assistance the work of the New River went on with vigour, and was finished according to Middleton's agreement with the city of London: and, on Michaelmas-day, 1613, the water was brought into the bason, commonly called the New-River-head at Islington, in the presence of his brother Sir Thomas Middleton, the Lord Mayor elect, and Sir John Swinnerton the Lord Mayor of London, attended by many of the Aldermen, Recorder, &c. when about sixty labourers, handsomely appparelled, with green caps, carrying spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c. preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the bason, and stopping before the Lord Mayor, &c. seated upon an eminence, one of them spoke some verses in praise of this great undertaking.

When he had concluded, the sluices being opened, the stream ran plentifully into the bason, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of divers cannon, and the loud acclamations of the people.

This perfection of so great and necessary a work, not only gained the attention and admiration of the public; but the monied men began to think it a proper fund to increase their wealth: So that we soon find this New River Water divided into twenty-nine shares, and the shares were incorporated by the name of the New River Company, by letters-patent of the 21st of June, 1619. And though King James I. by virtue of the covenant above-mentioned, was a proprietor of one half of the whole work, Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management thereof; and only allowed him a person to be present at the several courts and meetings of the company, to prevent injustice being done to his royal principal.

Yet there was no dividend made among the proprietors till the year 1633, when 11l. 19s. 1d. was divided, upon each share. But the second dividend only amounting to 3l. 4s. 2d. and that instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, Charles I. in possession of his royal father's moiety, resolved to disengage himself from so hazardous and chargeable an affair; and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a Baronet, that if he would secure to him, and to his successors, a fee-farm-rent of 500l. per annum out of the profits of the company, clear of all reprises, he would reconvey to him all his right and interest in the said New River: which proposal being readily accepted, the royal moiety was, by a deed under the great seal, reconveyed to Sir Hugh: and thenceforward the King's proxy appeared no more at the board of the company.

Sir

Sir Hugh Middleton immediately divided this moiety, into thirty-six shares, to equal the shares of the other moiety, called The Adventurers, which were now risen or subdivided into thirty-six shares also. And he not only discretionally burdened them with the foresaid fee-farm-rent of 500*l.* per annum, but likewise subjected two of the Adventurers shares to the payment of the said annuity.

From this time there were seventy-two shares, one half whereof are called, The Adventurers; the other, The King's. The proprietors of the former, as above-mentioned, being originally twenty-nine in number, the government of the company's affairs was lodged in their hands; and, by this preclusion of the holders of the King's shares from the government of the company, their shares, exclusive of their being burdened with the afore said annuity, are not quite so valuable, as those of the Adventurers.

But many of the Adventurers shares being, by alienation, divided into fractional parts, the Lord Chancellor Cowper, Anno 1711, decreed in favour of their several proprietors, that the possessors of two or more fractional parts of a share may jointly depute a person to represent them in the government of the company; whereupon every person so deputed becomes capable of being elected one of the twenty-nine representatives of the whole, who, by the letters patent, are intrusted with the direction of the company's affairs as aforesaid.

At present this corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy-governor, Treasurer, and twenty-six Directors; a clerk and his assistant; a surveyor and his deputy; fourteen collectors, who, after deducting five per cent. for collecting the company's rents, pay their money every Thursday to the Treasurer; fourteen walksmen, who have their several walks, along the river, to prevent the throwing of filth, or infectious matter, into the same; sixteen turn-cocks; twelve pavours; twenty pipe-borers, besides horse-engines for boring of others, and a great number of inferior servants and labourers.

By an exact mensuration of the New River, taken by the company's surveyor in the year 1723, it appears to be thirty-eight miles, three quarters, sixteen poles long. In it are 43 sluices, and over it are 215 bridges. And over and under the said river, besides divers considerable currents of land-waters, a great number of brooks, rills, and water courses, have their passage.

As this river is in some places waisted over vales, so in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and arriving at the basin, in the neighbourhood of Islington, it

is ingulphed by fifty-eight main pipes of a bore of seven inches; whereby it is conveyed into the several streets, lanes, &c. of this city and suburbs, to the great convenience and use of the inhabitants, who, by small leaden pipes, of an half-inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of near forty thousand.

NONESUCH, in Surry, is situated near Sutton and Epfom, and was formerly called Cuddington, till a most magnificent palace was erected there by Henry VIII. which obtained the name of Noneluch from its unparalleled beauty. The learned Hentzner, in his *Itinerarium*, speaking of this palace, says, that "it was chosen for his pleasure and retirement, and built by him with an excess of magnificence and elegance even to ostentation: one would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify its name of Noneluch.

"The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself to dwell in along with Health.

"In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills; in the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions.

"There is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."

Such was the palace and gardens when Hentzner wrote; but King Charles II. gave it to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down and sold the materials; wherewith a new house was built by the Earl of Berkeley, which was the seat of the late Earl of Guildford, and is called Durdans. This place now belongs to the Rev. Mr. Joseph Whateley, and is a very handsome as well as pleasant country-seat.

NORTHALL, a village on the north side of Enfield Chace, three miles north of High Barnet, is said to be corruptly so called from Northaw, or the North Grove, here being a wood that belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's. A noble house was built here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Henry Dudley, Earl of Warwick; after whose death it came to several possessors, and, being sold to William Lemon, descended

descended to Sir William Lemon his grandson, who has given the rent of the wells to the poor of the parish. King James I. also gave 40l. a year to the town in lieu of the ground he laid into his park at Theobalds out of the common.

NORTH-END, a pleasant village, near Hammer-smith, where are the handsome house and finely disposed gardens of the late Sir John Stanley.

NORTH-FLEET is a village, in Kent, twenty-one miles from London. The church of this place is uncommonly large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. On the north wall is a beautiful alabaster monument to the memory of Edward Browne, who resided at Ingress, and lies interred in this church. He was physician to Charles II. and eminent for his skill in natural history, as appears from his *Travels* which he published in 1685. The present steeple was erected in 1717, and commands an extended and beautifully diversified prospect as perhaps can be met with in any part of the road. This parish has been long distinguished on account of the vast quantities of lime which are burnt here; and indeed, in a great measure, it supplies the builders in London, as well as the adjacent parts, with this necessary article; so that by means of the grounds, which in process of time have been cut away in different directions for this purpose, a scene is exhibited perfectly romantic, and to strangers not a little dreadful. In the progress of this business, numerous fossils are dug up and discovered, principally of the echinus species, such as nipples, pencils, &c. as also the grosse-petra, or shark's tooth, most curiously polished and sharp as thorns; these are often collected by naturalists at an inconsiderable expence, as they are chiefly the property of the chalk cutters and other labourers. But what is much more remarkable in the flint stones, (whereof there are frequent strata, and which are here wrought up into flints for guns, &c.) complete cockle shells filled with chalk are found, and sometimes of so large a size, as to be esteemed of great curiosity by persons fond of this part of natural philosophy.

NORWOOD is a village scattered round a large, wild common, five miles from London, in the parish of Croydon, Surry. It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital; and those who love an occasional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great satisfaction in a visit to this place. It was some years ago a principal haunt of those vagrants known by the title of gipsies.

O.

THE OAKS, the elegant villa of the Earl of Derby, on Banstead Downs, in Surry.—It was formerly known by the name of Lambert Oaks, and belonged to a society of sporting gentlemen called the Farmer's Hunt. General Burgoyne afterwards greatly improved it, of whom it was purchased by its present noble owner. The situation is a very fine one; and it was here that Lord Derby gave the celebrated Fête-champêtre, which gave rise to a very pleasing musical entertainment, called "The Maid of the Oaks," written by the General.

OATLANDS, adjoining to Weybridge, in Surry, is the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The park is about four miles round. The house is situated about the middle of the terrace, whose majestic grandeur, and the beautiful landscape which it commands, words cannot describe, nor the pencil delineate, so as to give an adequate idea of this fine scene.

The serpentine river which you look down upon from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as it could do were it natural; and a stranger who did not know the place would conclude it to be the Thames, in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton bridge over that river, which by a happy contrivance is made to look like a bridge over the serpentine river, and gives a most happy finish to this beautiful prospect. The grotto, which is uncommonly beautiful and romantic, may bring to recollection the fanciful scenery of an Arabian Night's Entertainment.

OCKHAM, four miles to the east of Woking, where Lord King has a seat whose park extends to the great road. This was purchased by Sir Peter King, afterwards Lord Chancellor. The house was greatly repaired and beautified by the late Lord, and the present Lord King has made great improvements in the park and gardens. The parish church stands almost opposite to the house; and in the churchyard is a tombstone over the grave of John Spong, a carpenter, who died in November, 1736, on which is the following punning epitaph:

"Who many a sturdy oak had laid along,
Fell'd by Death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong;
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get;
And liv'd by railing, though he was no wit;
Old saws he had, although no antiquarian;
And styles corrected, yet was no grammarian.
Long liv'd he Ockham's premier architect,
And lasting as his fame a tomb t' erect,
In vain we seek an artist such as he,
Whose pales and gates were for eternity."

The

The inhabitants of this village have a tradition, that at Ockham Court was formerly a nunnery, and that a subterraneous passage went from it under the river to Newark Abbey, by which there was a communication between the monks and nuns.

OLD FORD, near Bow, in the parish of Stepney, and on the banks of the river Lea, over which, in this place, passed one of the Roman military ways. See page vii.

Here are two ancient gateways, yet entire, which are supposed to be the remains of a royal palace, at that period, when the east end of the metropolis was the fashionable residence of our sovereigns and the nobility.

OSTERLY PARK, in Middlesex, the seat of Mrs. Child, is situated eight miles from London, to the north of the great western road, and nearly opposite Sion House. The site of the present structure, and part of the appertenant demesne, antiently belonged to the convent at Sion. At the dissolution the estate was granted to the Duke of Somerset, on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom a noble edifice was erected, which, at length, became the property of Sir Robert Child, from whom it descended to the late Robert Child, Esq. husband to the present possessor, and father of the Countess of Westmorland. This gentleman, the last male survivor of his family, completely rebuilt the shell of the house about sixteen years ago.

The building, which is of a quadrangular form, extends 140 feet from E. to W., and 117 feet from N. to S. The principal front is decorated with a fine portico of the Ionic order. This leads to a large saloon, profusely ornamented with antiques, &c. Opposite the grand entrance of the saloon, a neat corridor leads to the picture gallery, which is 130 feet long. From the N. and S. ends of the gallery corridors lead to suites of state, and private apartments splendidly furnished.

Mrs. Child has a beautiful menagerie, and a remarkably fine hot-house. The gardens are charmingly disposed; and although the views are confined from the flatness of the country, they are pleasingly picturesque; and the beauty of the whole is greatly augmented by two large sheets of water, that run in oblique directions near the south and east fronts of the house.

PAD.

P.

PADDINGTON, a considerable village at the north-west end of London, which, by the late increase of buildings, may now be said to be a part of the capital.

PAINSHILL, near Cobham, in Surrey, 20 miles from London, late the seat of the Hon. Charles Hamilton, but now of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. It is situated on the utmost verge of a moor, which rises above a fertile plain watered by the Mole. Large vallies, descending in different directions towards the river, break the brow into separate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a semicircular form, between the winding river which describes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the crescent. The moor lies behind the place, and sometimes appears too conspicuously; but the views on the other sides into the cultivated country are agreeable: they are terminated by hills at a competent distance; the plain is sufficiently varied with objects, and the richest meadows overspread the bottom just below: the prospects are, however, only pretty, not fine; and the river is languid and dull. Painshill is therefore little benefited by external circumstances; and the disposition of the gardens affords frequent opportunities of seeing the several parts, the one from the other, across the park, in a variety of advantageous situations.

The house, which was lately built for the present possessor, is an elegant villa, and stands in the centre of the crescent, on a hill which has a very fine and commanding prospect both of the park and the country. The views are charming, and in the adjacent thicket is a parterre, and an orangery, where the exotic plants are, during the summer, intermixed with common shrubs, and a constant succession of flowers.

This hill is divided from another much larger by a small valley; and on the top of the second eminence, at a seat just above a large vineyard which overspreads all the side, and hangs down to the lake below, a scene totally different appears: the general prospect, though beautiful, is the circumstance the least engaging; the attention is immediately attracted from the cultivated plain to the point of a hanging wood at a distance, but still within the place, and which is not only a noble object in itself, but affords the most pleasing encouragement to all who delight in gardening; for it has been raised by the present possessor, and, by its situation, its thickness, and extent, while it retains the freshness of a young plantation, has already in appearance all the massy richness of an old one. Opposite to the hill thus covered is another in the country, of a similar shape, but bare and barren; and beyond the opening
between

between them, the moor, falling back into a wide concave, closes the interval. Had all these heights belonged to the same proprietor, and been planted in the same manner, they would have composed as great, as romantic a scene, as any of those which we rarely see, but always behold with admiration, the work of nature alone, matured by the growth of ages.

But Painshill is all a new creation; and a boldness of design, and a happiness of execution, attend the wonderful efforts which art has there made to rival nature. Another point of the same eminence exhibits a landscape distinguished from the last in every particular, except in the era of its existence: it is entirely within the place, and commanded from an open Gothic building, on the very edge of a high steep, which rises immediately above a fine artificial lake in the bottom: the whole of this lake is never seen at once; but by its form, by the disposition of some islands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always seems to be larger than it is: on the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country; on the right, all the park opens; and in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point of which appeared before, but here it stretches quite across the view, and displays all its extent, and all its varieties. A broad river, issuing from the lake, passes under a bridge of five arches near the outlet, then directs its course towards the wood, and flows underneath it. On the side of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompassed with thicket, and overhung with shade; and far to the right, on the utmost summit, rises a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the closest covert, and the darkest greens, spread their gloom: in other places the tints are mixed; and in one a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diversifies its uniformity, without diminishing its greatness. Throughout the illustrious scene consistency is preserved in the midst of variety; all the parts unite easily; the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill; those on the upper grounds of the park break into groves, which afterwards divide into clumps, and in the end taper into single trees. The ground is very various, but it points from all sides towards the lake, and, slackening its descent as it approaches, slides at last gently into the water. The groves and the lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich; the fine expanse of the lake, enlivened by the gay plantations on the banks, and the reflection of the bridge upon the surface, animates the landscape; and the extent and the height of the hanging wood gives an air of grandeur to the whole.

An easy winding descent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterwards continued along the banks, and across an island, close to the water on one hand,

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and skirted by wood on the other: the spot is perfectly retired, but the retirement is chearful; the lake is calm, but it is full to the brim, and never darkened with shadow; the walk is smooth and almost level, and touches the very margin of the water; the wood, which secludes all view into the country, is composed of the most elegant trees, full of the lightest greens, and bordered with shrubs and with flowers; and though the place is almost furrounded with plantations, yet within itself it is open and airy. It is embellished with three bridges, a ruined arch, and a grotto; and the Gothic building, still very near, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to the place: but these objects are never visible all together; they appear in succession as the walk proceeds; and their number does not crowd the scene, which is enriched by their frequency.

The transition is very sudden, almost immediate, from this polished spot, to another of the most uncultivated nature; not dreary, not romantic, but rude: it is a wood, which overpreads a large tract of very uneven ground; the glades through it are just cleared of the bushes and plants which are natural to the soil; sometimes they are closed on both sides with thickets, at other times they are only cut through the fern in the openings; and even the larches and the firs, which are mixed with beech on the side of the principal glade, are left in such a state of apparent neglect, that they seem to be the product of the wild, not decorations of the walk: this is the hanging wood, which before was so noble an object, and is now such a distant retreat; near the tower it is thin, but about the hermitage it is thickened with trees of the darkest greens: a narrow gloomy path, overhung with Scotch and spruce firs, under which the fern seems to have been killed, not cleared, and scarce a blade of grass can grow, leads to the cell, that is composed of logs and of roots; the design is as simple as the materials, and the furniture within is old and uncouth; all the circumstances which belong to the character are retained in the utmost purity, both in the approach and the entrance; in the second room they are suddenly changed for a view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with every appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From the tower, on the top of the hill, is another prospect, much more extensive but not more beautiful: the objects are not so well selected, nor seen to so great advantage; some of them are too distant, some too much below the eye; and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which casts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a scene polished to the highest degree of improvement, in which stands a large Doric building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto-relievo in the pediment, and on each side a range
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of pilasters: within, it is decorated with many antique busts, and a most beautiful antique colossal statue of the god in the centre: the room has nothing of that solemnity which is often affectingly ascribed to the character, but without being gaudy is full of light, of ornament, and splendor: the situation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable prospect; but the top of the hill is almost a flat, diversified however by several thickets, and broad walks winding between them: these walks run into each other so frequently, their relation is so apparent, that the idea of the whole is never lost in the divisions; and the parts are, like the whole, large; they agree also in style; the interruptions therefore never destroy the appearance of extent; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures: to the grandeur which the spot receives from such dimensions, is added all the richness of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering shrubs, and the openings are embellished with little airy groups of the most elegant trees, skirting or crossing the glades; but nothing is minute, or unworthy of the environs of the temple.

The gardens end here; this is one of the extremities of the crescent, and from hence to the house in the other extremity is an open walk through the park: in the way a tent is pitched, upon a fine swell, just above the water, which is seen to greater advantage from this point than from any other; its broadest expanse is at the foot of the hill: from that it spreads in several directions, sometimes under the plantations, sometimes into the midst of them, and at other times winding behind them: the principal bridge of five arches is just below; at a distance, deep in the wood, is another, a single arch, thrown over a stream which is lost a little beyond it; the position of the latter is directly athwart that of the former; the eye passes along the one and under the other; and the greater is of stone, the smaller of wood; no two objects bearing the same name can be more different in figure and situation: the banks also of the lake are infinitely diversified; they are open in one place, and in another covered with plantations, which sometimes come down to the brink of the water, and sometimes leave room for a walk: the glades are either conducted along the sides, or open into the thickest of the wood; and now and then they seem to turn round it towards the country, which appears in the offskip, rising above this picturesque and various scene, through a wide opening between the hanging wood on one hand, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower on the other. This place is to be seen only on Mondays and Thursdays.

PANCRAS, a small village in Middlesex, on the road to Kentish-

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Kentish-town. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras, and called St. Pancras in the Fields, an old plain Gothic structure, with a square tower without a spire. It is a vulgar tradition, that this church is of greater antiquity than that of St. Paul's cathedral, of which it is only a prebend: but this arises from a mistake; for the church of St. Pancras, termed the mother of St. Paul's, was situated in the city of Canterbury, and was changed from a Pagan temple to a Christian church, by St. Austin the monk, in the year 598, when he dedicated it to St. Pancras.

The church-yard is a general burying-place for persons of the Romish religion. At a public house on the south side of the church is a medicinal spring.

PARK-FARM PLACE, a beautiful villa, the property of Lady James, is situated at Eltham, in Kent, about eight miles from London. It is ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order; and the grounds are laid out with great taste. On Shooter's Hill, at a small distance from the house, is a sumptuous and lofty edifice, already mentioned under the article **ELTHAM**. This structure, erected from a design by Mr. Jupp, is of a triangular form, with turrets at each angle, and is called Severndroog Castle. It is a great ornament to the adjacent country. Lady James has let Park-Farm Place to Mr. Gregory, an eminent merchant of London.

PARSONS-GREEN, a village near Fulham, where the Earl of Peterborough has a fine seat and gardens.

PECKHAM, a pleasant village in Surry, and a hamlet of Camberwell. Here is the seat of the late Lord Trevor, built in the reign of James II. by Sir Thomas Bond, who, being deeply engaged in the pernicious schemes of that Prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom with him, when the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the Crown. The front of the house stands to the north, with a spacious garden before it, from which extend two rows of large elms, of considerable length, through which the Tower of London terminates the prospect. But on each side of this avenue you have a view of London; and the masts of vessels, appearing at high water over the trees and houses up to Greenwich, greatly improve the prospect. Peckham, which lies on the back side of the gardens, is shut out from the view by plantations. The kitchen garden and the walls were planted with the choicest fruit-trees from France, and an experienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the management of them; so that the collection of fruit-trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England.

After the death of the late Lord Trevor, this seat was purchased by a private gentleman, who began to make very con-

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siderable improvements, and, had he lived a few years longer, would have rendered it a very delightful retreat. Here are also several neat houses of retirement, inhabited by the citizens of London, and those who have retired from business.

PECKHAM-RYE, a village in Surry, on the south side of Peckham, and a hamlet of Camberwell.

PERCY-LODGE, near Colnbroke, in Buckinghamshire, was the seat of the late Duchess Dowager of Somerset, (more celebrated by Thomson and Mrs. Rowe, as Countess of Hertford) and is now in the family of the Duke of Northumberland. It is a handsome house, surrounded with fine groves, lawns, and water; but, from its flat situation, it commands no great prospect. It is now the residence of Sir John Coghill.

PERGO. See HAVERING BOWER.

PETERSHAM, a small village in Surry, near the New-Park, and a little to the south of Richmond Hill. Here stood a delightful seat built by Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James II. This fine house was burnt down in 1720, so suddenly, that the family, who were all at home, had scarcely time to save their lives.

Nor was the house, though exquisitely finished both within and without, the greatest loss sustained: the noble furniture, the curious collection of paintings, and the inestimable library of the first Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, and author of the History of the Grand Rebellion, were wholly consumed; and, among other valuable pieces, several manuscripts relating to those times, and to the transactions in which the King and himself were engaged, both at home and abroad; besides other curious collections made by that noble author in foreign countries.

On the ground where this house stood, the Earl of Harrington erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's designs. The front next the court is very plain, and the entrance to the house not very extraordinary; but the south front next the garden is bold and regular, and the apartments on that side, chiefly designed for state, are extremely elegant.

The gardens were before crowded with plantations near the house, but they are now laid open in lawns of grass: the kitchen garden, before situated on the east side of the house, is removed out of sight, and the ground converted to an open slope of grass, leading up to a terrace of great length; from which is a prospect of the river Thames, the village of Twickenham, and all the fine seats round that part of the country. On the other side of the terrace is a plantation on a rising ground; and on the summit of the hill is a fine pleasure-house, which

which on every side commands a prospect of the country for many miles.

PLAISTOW, a village in Essex, in the parish of West-Ham.

PLAISTOW, a village near Bromley, in Kent.

POPLAR, a hamlet of Stepney, is situated on the Thames, to the east of Limehouse, and obtained its name from the great number of poplar trees that anciently grew there. The chapel of Poplar was erected in 1654, the ground being given by the East-India company, and the edifice erected by subscription; since which time that company have not only allowed the Minister a convenient dwelling-house, with a garden and field containing about three acres, but 20*l.* per annum also during pleasure. But this chapel, for want of an endowment, continues unconsecrated.

Poplar Marsh, called the Isle of Dogs, is reckoned one of the richest spots of ground in England; for it not only raises the largest cattle, but the grass it bears is esteemed a great restorative of all distempered cattle. *see* ISLE OF DOGS.

Here are two alms-houses, besides an hospital, belonging to the East India company.

PORTLAND PLACE, the name of a very spacious and noble street, to the north of Cavendish Square. The houses on each side are built on a regular plan, and are designed for the residence of persons of the highest rank and fortune. If Lord Foley's house could be taken down, and the design continued to Oxford Road, Portland Place would be the most magnificent street in the world for spaciousness, extent, and regularity.

PORTMAN SQUARE, a very fine square, west of Cavendish Square. Mrs. Montague, the ingenious authoress of "An Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakspeare," has an elegant house at an angle of the square, which the front commands, while the back front has a fine prospect of Highgate and Hampstead.

PRIMROSE HILL, a very pleasant hill between Tottenham Court and Hampstead, also called Green-Berry Hill, from the names of the three assassins of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, who brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House.

PROSPECT PLACE, the delightful villa of Mr. Levi, is situated on a rising ground, in the lane leading from Wimbledon to Kingston, about eight miles from London. Mr. Levi has made great additions to the house and offices. The hot-house and forcing walls are large and spacious; and the grounds, which are well laid out, command a very

rich and extensive view of the country. *See WIMBLE-
DON.*

PRYFORD, or **PURFORD**, in Surry, the fine seat of the late Denzil Onflow, Esquire, two miles from Guildford, on the banks of the Wey. It is rendered extremely pleasant, by the beautiful intermixture of wood and water, in the park, gardens, and grounds adjoining. By the park is a decoy, the first of the kind in this part of England.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, on the Thames, five miles south-west of London, famous for being the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. About this village the citizens of London have many pleasant seats, among which is that of the late Sir Joshua Vanneck, Baronet, now the residence of Mr. Poole. Here is an old church erected after the model of that of Fulham, on the opposite shore, and they are both said to have been built by two sisters. From hence there is a communication, by a wooden bridge, with Fulham. Putney Common commands a fine view both up and down the river Thames. An obelisk was erected, last year, on this common, on the side of which, toward the road, is this inscription :

The Right Honourable John Sawbridge, Esq.
Lord Mayor of London,
Laid the Foundation Stone
Of this Obelisk,
One Hundred and Ten Years
After the Fire of London,
On the Anniversary
Of that dreadful Event,
In Memory of an Invention
For securing buildings
Against Fire.

An inscription toward Putney records a resolution of the House of Commons, of the 16th of May 1774, confirmed by an act of the 14th Geo. III. granting 2500*l.* to David Hartley, Esq. for this invention. On the side toward London is a resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley ; “ in consideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public, from his invention of fire-plates, for securing buildings from fire, and for his respectful attention to this city, in his experiments performed before many of the members of this court.” And on the side toward Kingston is their resolution, ordering this obelisk to be carried on and completed. It is built of brick, cas'd with stucco, which was, this year, obliged to be repaired. Near the obelisk is a house three stories

stories high, and two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire-plates between the cieling and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no less than six were made in this house, in the year 1776; one, in particular, when their Majesties and some of the Royal Family were in a room over the ground floor, when the room under them was furiously burning. See the Annual Register. [Vol. XIX. page 244-248.] On Putney common in the road to Roehampton, are the agreeable villas of Mr. Bembridge, Lady Grantham, Mr. Baring, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Willock.

PURFLEET, in Essex, nineteen miles from London, on the banks of the Thames, has a considerable public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in several detached buildings, that are all bomb proof, so that in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor. This place is also remarkable for some very extensive lime-works.

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RAINHAM, a small village in Essex, fifteen miles from London, and about a mile from the Thames, where there is a ferry to the opposite shore at Erith. The road hence to Purfleet is very delightful, commanding an extensive view of the Thames and the marshes, which are here uncommonly fine, and are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RANELAGH is pleasantly situated in Chelsea, on the north bank of the River Thames, two miles west of London, and is in very high esteem by the nobility and gentry, as well for its beauty and elegance, as for being the fashionable place of resort, in the spring and part of the summer evenings, of a great concourse of polite company.

In order that Ranelagh shall be particularly devoted to the entertainment of the best company, it is always opened about the beginning of April, which is before the families of distinction quit London to reside in the country, and it is closed in the month of July.

As the Thames flows close by the gardens, many people chuse to go thither by water. The landing here is rendered convenient by a flight of steps which lead to an agreeable gravel walk, shaded with trees and hedges, where on one hand is a prospect of the river and the fields on the opposite shore, and on the other a view of the south front of Chelsea Hospital and its gardens. At the end of this walk, which in the evening is lighted with lamps, you enter Ranelagh gardens.

But the most convenient, and, perhaps, the most pleasant way is by land. There are two ways for carriages, viz. from Hyde-park-corner and Buckingham-gate; the fares of which

for hackney-coaches are one shilling each. But for those who chuse to walk, the most pleasant way is through St. James's Park, by Buckingham-Gate, from which Ranelagh is about three quarters of a mile distant, in a direct line. The road is lighted all the way.

The price of admittance is half-a-crown, which is paid to a proper person attending at the front of Ranelagh house; then proceeding forward you pass through the dwelling-house, and, descending a flight of steps, enter the gardens: but in cold or rainy weather, the company turn on the left hand and go through the house, and enter, by descending a flight of steps, a matted avenue or covered way, which leads to the rotundo; and the company thus avoid the least dirt, or wet, and may return to their coaches, by this passage, without having been once from under cover.

Ranelagh was formerly the seat of the Earl of Ranelagh, at which time the gardens were very extensive; but on the decease of his Lordship, the estate was sold, the principal part of the gardens converted into fields, and a great number of other alterations made, agreeable to the taste, conveniency, or advantage of the purchasers. but his Lordship's dwelling-house remained unaltered, and has still retained the name of Ranelagh. Part of the gardens adjoining to the house were likewise permitted to remain. Some gentlemen and builders having become purchasers of these, a resolution was taken of converting them into a place of public entertainment. Accordingly, the late Mr. William Jones, architect to the East-India company, drew the plan and design of the present rotundo, which is an illustrious monument of his extensive genius and lively fancy: he seems to have comprehended all that the most fertile imagination could suggest, and with the most delicate skill and judgment to have formed a combined representation of whatever is beautiful, elegant, or ornamental.

It being considered that the building of such a structure with stone would amount to an immense expence, the proprietors resolved to erect it with wood. This structure was accordingly raised, and finished in the year 1740, for the reception of the public.

This circular building is a noble edifice, which, in some measure resembles the Pantheon at Rome. The architecture of the inside nearly corresponds with that of the outside. The external diameter is 185 feet, the internal 150. The entrances are by four porticos opposite each other, which are of the Doric order, and the first story is rustic. Round the whole on the outside is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which are at the porticos; the company enter the upper boxes by this gallery, which is rendered safe by a balustrade, and

and over-head is a slated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. The gallery and arcade go round the whole building, except where the porticos break the continuity. Over the gallery are the windows; and over them the roof, which is slated.

Although the outside is deservedly admired for its noble and curious construction, yet the inside is by far more esteemed for the magnificence and sublimity of its appearance.

The first and principal object that strikes the spectator is, what was formerly the grand orchestra, but is now called the fire place, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the cieling, and at the same time supporting the roof; but it being found too high to yield to the company the full entertainment of the music, the performers were removed into another orchestra, erected in the space of one of the porticos; the former, however, still remains, an illustrious monument of the ingenuity of the artist, and is the most magnificent embellishment in the rotundo. It is a grand, beautiful, regular, and complete structure, without the least incongruity in any of its parts. It appears at first sight like a large and splendid column curiously and finely ornamented with paintings, carvings, and niches.

The circular pile is formed by eight triumphal arches of the Doric order. The pillars are divided into two stories: the first are painted in the resemblance of marble, and decorated with masks, and other ornaments; and at the front of the arches are sconces on each side: over these pillars are eight flower-branches of small lamps. The pillars in the second story are fluted and gilt, and surmounted with termini of plaster of Paris. Above the eight triumphal arches was the orchestra, which is now closed up, and several musical instruments are painted round it, being emblematic of its original design: the eight compartments which are made by the termini, and were formerly open, are decorated with festoons of flowers finely painted, resembling niches with vases and statues in them. The pillars which form the eight triumphal arches are the principal support of the grand and curious roof, which for size and manner of construction is not to be equalled in Europe. The astonishing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the cieling; but it may easily be conceived that such a roof could not be made and supported by any of the ordinary methods; and if the timber-works above were laid open to public view, they would strike every beholder with amazement.

The space on which this structure stands, is inclosed by a balustrade; and in the centre of it is one of the most curious and admirable contrivances that ever the judgment of man could

frame; it consists of an elegant fire-place that cannot smother or become offensive. In cold weather it renders the whole rotundo very warm and comfortable. The chimney has four faces, and by tins over each of them, which are taken off and put on at pleasure, the heat is either confined or permitted to exhale, as it is found most agreeable to the company; but the chief merit consists in having surmounted the many difficulties, and almost impossibilities, in erecting and fixing this fire-place, which every architect on the slightest examination will instantly perceive. The faces are formed by four stone arches, and over each of them is a handsome stone pediment. The corners of the four faces are supported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron spikes driven into them, and filled up with lead, nothing else being found so secure, without offending the sight with cords; and even in the fixing of these for the support of the whole chimney, several ineffectual attempts were made before the present durable position was hit on. On the pediments, and in the space between each of them, are eight flower branches of small glass lamps, which, when lighted in the evening, look extremely brilliant, and have a very pleasing effect. Above the pediments are four elegant niches in wood, and over them is a dome, which terminates this inner structure. The chimney, which proceeds to the top of the rotundo, is of brick.

Let us now proceed to the other parts of this admired edifice, the best description of which will greatly fall short of its beauty and merit.

It has already been observed, that the orchestra fills up the place of one of the entrances: the band of music is numerous, and consists of a select number of the best performers, vocal and instrumental, accompanied with an organ. The concert begins about seven o'clock, and, after singing several songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper intervals, the entertainment closes about ten o'clock.

Round the rotundo are fifty-two boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. In these the company are regaled, without any further expence, with tea or coffee. In each of these boxes is a droll painting in the mimic masquerade or pantomime taste, and between each box hangs a bell-lamp with two candles in it. The boxes are divided from each other by wainscoting and pillars; the latter are in front, and being every one of them main timbers, are part of the support of the roof: each pillar is cas'd and surmounted with termini of plaister of Paris, which appears beautiful and grand. Before these paintings were put up, the backs were all blinds, that could be taken down and put up at pleasure; but apprehensions arising that many people might catch

catch cold by others indiscretely moving them at improper times, it was resolved to put up paintings and to fix them. These paintings were made for blinds to the windows at the time of the famous masquerades: the figures at that distance looked very well, and seemed to be the size of real life; but now, being brought too near to our view, they look rather preposterous. At the back of each box is a pair of folding doors, which open into the gardens, and were designed for the conveniency of going in and coming out of them without being obliged to go to the grand entrances. Each of these boxes will commodiously hold seven or eight persons.

Over the boxes is a gallery fronted with a balustrade and pillars painted in the resemblance of marble, which contains the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each; and at the back is a blind that can be put up or taken down at pleasure, in order to render the boxes either airy or close, as is most agreeable to the company, and a pair of folding doors at the back of each, in the same manner as the lower ones.

At the distance of ten boxes from the orchestra on the right-hand, is the king's box, peculiarly set apart for the reception of his Majesty, or any of the Royal family who visit this place: it is two of the other boxes laid into one, hung with paper, and in the front are curtains of red aretine.

It frequently happens, that there are not a sufficient number of boxes to contain all the company who at intervals chuse to sit down; therefore a number of benches are provided, covered with red baize, and placed occasionally in different parts of the rotundo.

The pediments of the porticos within are ornamented with paintings adapted to the design of the place.

The surface of the floor is plaster of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it; for this amusement of walking round the rotundo may be considered as one of the pleasures of the place: and, indeed, great numbers of both sexes take a particular delight in it; it is at once exercise and entertainment, and in the company of a person we esteem, the pleasure is further heightened, and the beauties of the place, if no other subjects occur, furnish ample topics for conversation. This mat answers another very useful purpose; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noise made by their heels would be so great, that it would be impossible to hear any thing else; but, the mat being soft, not a step is perceived, and thus the music is heard in every part of the rotundo, and conversation not interrupted by a disagreeable clangor. However, for the sake of balls, which are occasionally given here when the entertainments are over, two spaces are left unmatted from two

of the porticos opposite each other to the fire-place in the centre. Formerly there were two sets of company dancing almost every night, who continued as long as they thought proper, and each was provided with a band of music from the orchestra. Although these spaces break the continuity of the mat, they are nevertheless no eye-sore, because they are made from the two principal entrances, and seem to those who know not the real cause to have been purposely designed as a distinguishing mark of those entrances.

The cieling is painted a kind of olive colour, and round the extremity is a rainbow. From the cieling descend twenty chandeliers, in two circles; each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt crown, and the candles are contained in thirteen bell lamps, by which means they cast a more brilliant light. Twelve chandeliers are in the external circle, six of which are larger than the others, and eight in the internal. When all these lamps are lighted, as they emit their rays equally through the whole fabric, it will naturally be imagined that the sight must be very glorious; no words can express its grandeur; all parts shine with a resplendency, as if formed of the very substance of light: then doth the masterly disposition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious distinction of the several pieces, appear to the greatest advantage, the most minute part by this effulgence lying open to the inspection. Every one, at first entering the rotundo at this time, feels the same sensation as at hearing suddenly a fine concert; architecture having the same effect on the eye as music on the ear, the mind is absorbed in an extacy. The propriety and artful arrangement of the several objects are expressive of the intention of this edifice; and this, indeed, may be said of Ranelagh, that it is one of those public places of pleasure and entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, are not to be equalled in Europe.

Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakfasting; but that custom being regarded as detrimental to society, by introducing a new species of luxury, it was suppressed by an act of Parliament in this as well as at all other places of public entertainment. Ranelagh was not a place of very extraordinary note, till it was honoured with the famous masquerades: it was that brought it into vogue, and it has ever since retained the esteem and favour of the public. These masquerades were by the authority and command of his late Majesty. The paintings, which are now in the boxes, at that time covered the windows, and the whole rotundo was illuminated with wax candles. Great numbers of quality, and people of fashion and distinction of both sexes, disguised themselves in all sorts of odd, antic, and whimsical dresses, and, to prevent

vent their being known, they all wore masques, and promiscuously rambled about in the rotundo and gardens; every one being ready to mingle with the company without any distinction of sex, age, or condition. But it being thought that these jubilees were of an evil tendency, by depraving the minds of the people, or, at least, furnishing opportunities for the commission of irregularities, they were discontinued. Several parts of the ornaments and fancies used in the masquerades are still to be seen in the gardens, which we shall mention in our description of them.

The rotundo stands on higher ground than the gardens; it is surrounded on the back-part by a gravel walk, which is lighted with lamps, and at the extremity of the eminence are planted shrubs and bushes. Here is a flight of steps, which descend to a beautiful octagon grass-plot that is bounded by a gravel-walk, and shaded by elm and yew trees. Contiguous to this beautiful spot are several little serpentine walks: in the evening they are lighted with lamps, which glitter through the trees, and have a pleasing effect.

But the grand, and by some esteemed the finest walk in the whole gardens, is at the extremity on the left hand, leading from the matted avenue, or covered way, at the south end of Ranelagh house, to the bottom of the gardens. This gravel walk is decorated on each side by a grass-plot shaded with yew and elm trees, and lighted with twenty lamps, projecting from the latter. On an eminence at the bottom is a circular temple dedicated to Pan, with the statue of one of his fawns at the top: it is slated and painted white, and the dome is supported by eight pillars.

These gardens were laid out and planted at the entire expence of the present proprietors, and were many years before they arrived at their present perfection. They are charmingly adapted to the spring and summer seasons. Here fragrance and beauty are so agreeably blended, that they delight the eye and smell with a pleasing variety and sweetness.

On the right side of the gardens is a beautiful canal, which in a warm evening diffuses an agreeable coolness, and renders the gardens still more pleasant.

At the lower end of the canal is a grotto, below which is a pipe that communicates with the river Thames, for the use of carrying off the foul water in the canal, and receiving fresh.

On each side the canal are handsome gravel-walks, lighted with lamps, and shaded with trees and hedges; the latter of which are cut with the utmost exactness, and look extremely neat. The walk on the left side of the canal is lighted with

twelve lamps : but on the right side are two walks ; that next the water is lighted with ten lamps, and the other, which runs parallel with it, with thirty-four : this latter walk is a very fine and spacious one ; it is shaded on both sides with lofty trees, and from each is a pleasant prospect. On the right are the gardens of Chelsea hospital, and on the left the canal and Ranelagh gardens. At the bottom of this walk are twenty lamps set in three triumphal arches, which extend from one side of the walk to the other, and in the evening make a most beautiful appearance. Here we meet the walk mentioned at the beginning that comes from the water, and by which the company enter the gardens.

Having described all the lower parts of the gardens, we will now proceed to a description of the upper part, which lies between the rotundo and Ranelagh-house, and is what you first see at your entrance into the gardens.

The gardens here are perfectly open and airy, and in a fine evening are very pleafant : they are laid out in gravel-walks and grass-plats ; some of them are shaded by trees, which variegates the scene very agreeably. A delightful fragrance exhales from an inclosed spot near the centre, which has been converted into a flower garden.

Although this scene is unadorned with any pompous assistance of art, or with the appearance of much cost and pains in the laying out, it is, nevertheless, deservedly admired for its plain, neat, and beautiful simplicity : the order is agreeable, and perfectly rural ; and the gentle breezes, unconfined, add their refreshing sweets, which make it delightful to walk in.

At the end which goes down to the canal is a handsome summer house, fronted with a pediment, and supported by six columns : the appearance is pretty, and it is a very suitable ornament to the gardens.

Many people of fashion visit this place in the day-time, to view the rotundo, which, with the diversity of rural objects in and about the gardens, renders them perfectly agreeable. During the season they are open all the week ; and the price of admittance at this time is one shilling each person.

No liquors are sold in the gardens, neither in the day-time, nor in the evening.

To prevent any offensive admittance of servants, either by mistake or favour, the proprietors have been at the expence of erecting an handsome and convenient amphitheatre, with good seats, for their reception only : it is situated in the most proper place, being in the coach-way leading to Ranelagh house,

house, and at such a distance, that the servants can answer the instant they are called, which prevents a good deal of trouble and confusion.

RANMER, a range of hills in Surry, near Box-hill, from which are extensive views; St. Paul's, London, Westminster-Abbey, and Windsor-Castle, are distinctly seen.

RICHMOND, a village in Surry, eleven miles from London. This is reckoned the finest village in the British dominions, and was anciently the seat of our monarchs, and the palace from its splendor was called *Shene*, which, in the Saxon tongue signifies bright or shining. Here Edward III. died of grief, for the loss of his heroic son Edward the Black Prince: and here died Anne, the wife of Richard II. who first taught the English women the use of the side-saddle; for before her time they were used to ride astride. Richard, however, was so afflicted at her death, and it gave him such a dislike to the place where it happened, that he defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired and beautified afresh by Henry V. who also founded near it three religious houses. In 1497, this palace was destroyed by fire, when Henry VII. was there; but in 1501 that Prince caused it to be new built, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII. died here; and here also his granddaughter Queen Elizabeth breathed her last. Part of this palace, with battlements and a gateway, is still standing on Richmond-green, and is in the occupation of Messrs. Dundas and Robinson, surgeons; and, between the gateway and the house of Mrs. Way, is another part of the palace, in the occupation of Mr. Skinner. On the site of that part of it which is close to the river, are Cholmondeley house, now the Duke of Queensberry's; the handsome house of Mrs. Way; and the very elegant villa, late Sir Charles Asgill's, but now the property of Mr. Keene.

The palace, built here by the late Duke of Ormond, who received a considerable extent of land about Richmond, as a reward for his military services, but which devolved to the crown, on the attainder of that nobleman, in the reign of Geo. I. being considered as a very plain edifice, and greatly out of repair, was, about 16 years ago, entirely taken down, and a new palace was begun to be erected; but that at Kew devolving to his present Majesty, on the death of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, the building of it has been discontinued, although the design of erecting a new palace here upon a very elegant plan, it is said, has not absolutely been laid aside.

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The Duke of Ormond's palace was, by his late Majesty, confirmed to his Queen Caroline, in case she became queen dowager. The king took great delight here, and made several improvements in the palace, while her Majesty amused herself in her royal dairy-house, Merlin's-cave, the hermitage, &c. But the pruning hand of the late Mr. Brown has, by his present Majesty's command, entirely changed the face of these gardens. The terrace is destroyed; most of the buildings pulled down; all their stiff grandeur and formality annihilated, and the beauties, for which they were once so celebrated, are lost in the refinements of modern taste.

A description, however, of these gardens in their former state may be acceptable to our readers, as it will enable them to perceive one epocha, at least, in the progress of the modern art of gardening. We shall give it in the words of an ingenious writer of that period:

"On entering these rural walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat but low brick building, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps. In the front is an handsome angular pediment. The walls on the inside are covered with stucco, and the house is furnished suitably to a royal dairy, the utensils for the milk being of the most beautiful china.

"Passing by the side of a canal, and through a grove, the temple, situated on a mount, presents itself to view. It is a circular dome crowned with a ball, and supported by Tuscan columns, with a circular altar in the middle; and to this temple there is an ascent by very steep slopes.

"Returning by the dairy, and crossing the gravel-walk, which leads from the palace to the river, you come to a wood, which you enter by a walk terminated by the Queen's pavilion; a neat, elegant structure, wherein is a beautiful chimney piece, taken from a design in the addition to Palladio, and a model of a palace intended to be built in this place.

"In another part of the wood is the Duke's summer-house, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the roof rising to a point is terminated by a ball.

"On leaving the wood you come to the summer-house on the terrace; a light, small building, with very large and lofty windows, to give a better view of the country, and particularly of Sion house. In this edifice are two good pictures, representing the taking of Vigo by the Duke of Ormond.

"Passing through a labyrinth, you see, near a pond, Merlin's cave, a Gothic building thatched, within which are the following figures in wax; Merlin an ancient British enchanter;

ter; the excellent and learned Queen Elizabeth; and a Queen of the Amazons. Here is also a library, consisting of a well chosen collection of the works of modern authors, neatly bound in vellum.

"On leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval of above 500 feet in diameter, called the Forest Oval; and turning from hence you have a view of the Hermitage, a grotesque building, which seems as if it had stood many hundred years, though it was built by order of her Majesty. It has three arched doors, and the middle part, which projects forward, is adorned with a kind of ruinous angular pediment: the stones of the whole edifice appear as if rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole is improved by the thickness of the solemn grove behind, and the little turret on the top with a bell, to which you may ascend by a winding walk. The inside is in the form of an octagon, with niches, in which are the busts of the following great men, who were an honour not only to their country, but to human nature: the first on the right hand is Sir Isaac Newton, and next to him Mr. Locke: the first on the left hand is Mr. Woolaston, author of *The Religion of Nature delineated*; next to him is Dr. Samuel Clarke; and in a kind of alcove the honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.

"Leaving this seat of contemplation, you pass through fields clothed with grass; through corn-fields, and a wild ground interspersed with broom and furze, which afford excellent shelter for hares and pheasants, and here there are great numbers of the latter very tame. From this pleasing variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation and barren wildness, you come to an amphitheatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderness, through which you pass to the forest walk, which extends about half a mile, and then, passing through a small wilderness, you leave the gardens."

But to return to the village of Richmond. The Green is extremely pleasant, being levelled and enclosed in a handsome manner: it is also surrounded with lofty elms, and adorned on each side with the houses of persons of distinction. A sun-dial is placed here, which, with the railing-in of the Green, were at the sole charge of her late Majesty.

At one corner of this green, a theatre has been lately erected, where, during the summer-season, dramatic entertainments are performed, by some of the best actors from London.

On this spacious Green, is a handsome edifice that formerly belonged to Sir Charles Hedges, and afterward to Sir Matthew.

Matthew Decker, in the gardens of which was the longest and highest hedge of holly that was ever seen, with several other hedges of evergreens, vistas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, a fine canal, a decoy, summer-house, and stove-houses in which the anana, or pine-apple, was first brought to maturity in this kingdom. It is now the property of Earl Fitzwilliam.

The town runs up the hill above a mile from the village of East Shene to the New Park, with the royal gardens sloping all the way towards the Thames, whose tide reaches almost to this village, though it is sixty miles from the sea; which is a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe.

There is here an alms-house, built by Dr. Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Charles II. for the support of ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow he made during that Prince's exile. There is another alms-house endowed with above 1000. a year, which, since its foundation, has been considerably increased by John Mitchell, Esq. Here are also two charity-schools. A very handsome stone bridge was begun here in August, 1774, and finished in December, 1777.

The summit of Richmond Hill commands a most luxuriant prospect, which Thomson, who spent his latter years in this beautiful spot, has thus celebrated in his Seasons:

Say, shall we wind

Along the streams, or walk the smiling mead,
Or court the forest glades, or wander wild
Among the waving harvests, or ascend,
While radiant summer opens all its pride,
Thy hill, delightful Shene? Here let us sweep
The boundless landscape: now the raptur'd eye,
Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send,
Now to the *sister hills* * that skirt her plain,
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.
In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
There let the feasted eye unwearied stray:
Luxurious, there, rove thro' the pendent woods,
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat; †
And sloping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames;
Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt
In Twit'nam bowers, and for their Pope ‡ implore

* Highgate and Hampstead. † Petersham. ‡ In his last sickness.

The healing god ; to royal Hampton's pile,
 To Claremont's *terrass'd height*,* and Esther's groves,
 Where, in the sweetest solitude, embraced
 By the soft windings of the silent Mole,
 From courts and lenates Pelham finds repose.
 Enchanting vale ! beyond whate'er the muse
 Has of Achaia or He'peria sung !
 O vale of bliss ! O softly swelling hills !
 On which the *Power of Cultivation* lies,
 And joys to see the wonders of his toil. —
 Heav'n's ! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
 Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
 And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
 The stretching landscape into smoke decays.

RICHMOND PARK, or **NEW PARK**, in Surry, is situated between Kingston and Richmond. This is one of the best parks in England : it was made in the reign of Charles I. and inclosed with a brick-wall, said to be eleven miles in compass. In this park there is a little hill cast up, called King Henry's Mount, from which is a prospect of six counties, with a distant view of London, and of Windsor Castle.

The new lodge in this park, built by the late Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, is a very elegant edifice. It is built of stone in a square form, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of that fine piece of water which is in it. This park is the largest as well as the most beautiful of any within the environs of London, except that of Windsor ; for though it has little more than a wild variety of natural beauties to shew, yet these are such as cannot fail to please those who are as much delighted with views in their rudest appearance, as in all the elegance of art and design.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town in Hertfordshire, twenty-two miles from London, is situated in a low moorish soil, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, near the river Coln. It has a market on Saturdays, and is governed by a constable and two headboroughs. The several mills on the streams near this town cause a great quantity of wheat to be brought to it. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, where the sound of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo.

RIPLEY, twenty-three miles and a half from London, in the road to Portsmouth, has a chapel of ease to the parish of Send. In the neighbourhood of this place is Ockham,

* In the time of the late Duke of Newcastle.

the seat of Lord King, and Hoe Place, the villa of Thomas Colborne, Esq.

RIVER-HEAD, a village, near Sevenoak, in Kent, so called from the Darent rising in its neighbourhood. Adjoining to this place is Montreal, the seat of Lord Amherst, Baron Holmesdale, which is the name of the valley wherein it is situated. In the park is a column erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble lord and his brother, who, after having been engaged on different services in distant parts of the globe during the last war but one, and gained honour both to themselves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of heaven, to embrace each other on their native spot. Here is also an hermitage whose beautiful solitude is enriched with the following elegant lines, said to be composed by a female bard:

While neighbouring heights assume the name
Of conquer'd lands well known to fame,
Here mark the valley's winding way,
And list to what old records say.
" *This winding vale of Holmesdale,*
" *Was never won nor ever shall.*"
The prophecy ne'er yet has fail'd;
No human power has prevail'd
To rob this valley of its rights,
Supported by its val'rous wights.
When foreign conquest claim'd ourland,
Then rose our sturdy Holm'sdale band,
With each a brother oak in hand;
An armed grove the Conqueror meet,
And for their ancient charter treat,
Resolv'd to die, ere they resign'd
Their liberties in gavel-kind.
Hence freedom's sons inhabit here,
And hence the world their deeds revere.
In war and every virtuous way,
A *Man of Kent* still bears the day.
Thus may our queen of valleys reign,
While *Darent* glides into the main;
Darent, whose infant reed is seen,
Uprearing on yon bosom'd green,
Along his wid'ning banks may peace
And joyful plenty never cease!
Where'er his waters roll their tide,
May heav'n-born liberty reside!

ROEHAMPTON, in Surry, is situated between Putney-Heath and East Shene, and is one of the pleasanter villages near

near London, having many fine houses scattered about, so as not to resemble a street or regular town: among others the very elegant villas of the Earl of Besborough, Sir John Dick, and Mr. Joshua Vanneck, youngest son of the late Sir Joshua, are most worthy of notice.

ROTHERHITHE, vulgarly called Roderiff, was anciently a village on the south east of London, though it is now joined to Southwark, and, as it is situated along the south bank of the Thames, is chiefly inhabited by masters of ships, and other sea-faring people.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, twelve miles from London, and five from Brentwood, is a very great thoroughfare, and is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, by patent, were once empowered to hold a weekly court for the trial of trespasses, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders. It has a market on Mondays and Tuesdays for hogs and calves, and on Wednesdays for corn, all of which are chiefly bought up for the use of London. It has a chapel of ease to Hornchurch.

RUNNY-MEAD, near Egham, and opposite Anchorwicke, in Surry, is celebrated for being the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled by his Barons to sign Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta. Sir John Denham, in his beautiful poem of Cooper's Hill, has the following animated lines:

Here was that charter seal'd, wherein the Crown
All marks of arbitrary power laid down:
Tyrant and slave, those names of hate and fear,
The happier style of Prince and subject bear;
Happy, when both to the same centre move,
When kings give liberty, and subjects love.

RUSSEL FARM, near Watford, Hertfordshire, a very handsome house, in a very beautiful situation, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Essex.

RYEGATE, a large market-town in Surry, in the valley of Holmesdale, twenty-three miles from London, and surrounded on each side with hills. It is an ancient borough, and had a castle, built by the Saxons, on the east side of the town, some ruins of which are still to be seen, particularly a long vault with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons, where the Barons who took up arms against King John are said to have had their private meetings. In the time of the civil wars it was in the possession of Sir William Monson, created Viscount Castlemain by Charles I. He was attainted, and it was forfeited to the Crown. Charles II. at his Restoration, granted the manor and castle to his brother the Duke of York; and, at the Revolution, King William granted

granted them to Lord Somers, upon whose death they came to James Cocks, Esq. nephew to Lord Somers, who was then one of the representatives of this town in Parliament. Its market-house was once a chapel dedicated to Thomas Becket. The church of this town is built of free-stone, and in a vault under the chancel are several monuments of the Howards, Earls of Nottingham. The neighbourhood abounds with fullers earth and medicinal plants.

On the south side of the town is a large house, formerly a priory. It belongs to the late Mr. Parsons's family; and is beautified with plantations, and a large piece of water. It has two rooms, each fifty feet long, and of a proportionable breadth; but the cieling is much too low. The house and gardens are on every side surrounded with hills, so as to render the prospect very romantic.

In this town the celebrated Lord Shaftesbury, author of "The Characteristics," had an house, to which he retired to seclude himself from company. It is now in the possession of a private gentleman, who has laid out and planted a small spot of ground in so many parts, as to comprize whatever can be supposed in the most noble seats. It may properly be deemed a model, and is called by the inhabitants of Ryegate, *The world in one acre.*

RYE HOUSE (The), near the river Lea, in the parish of Stanstead Abbot, in Hertfordshire, on the side of the Hoddesdon road, is famous for being the supposed intended scene of action, in the celebrated Rye-House plot, which agitated the whole kingdom, in the reign of Charles II. It was in the possession of the late Paul Field, Esq. of Hertford.

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SADLER'S WELLS. See ISLINGTON.

SALT HILL, in Buckinghamshire, about twenty miles from London on the Bath road. It is remarkable for its fine situation and elegant inns; on which account it is much resorted to by the nobility, gentry, &c. on parties of pleasure, as well as by travellers.

SEVENOAK, a market-town in Kent, near the river Dart, or Darent, twenty three miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge. It obtained its name from seven very large oaks which grew near it when it was first built; and is governed by a warden and assistants. Here is an hospital and school, for the maintenance of people in years, and the instruction of youth, first erected by Sir William Sevenoak, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1418, who is said to have been a foundling supported and educated at the expence of a charitable person of this town, whence he took his name. The school afterwards

wards met with other benefactors, and, among the rest, Queen Elizabeth having greatly augmented its revenue, it was thence called Queen Elizabeth's free-school. It was rebuilt in 1727. To the east of this town is the seat of Sir Charles Farnaby, Baronet. See KNOLL.

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, between Walton and Stains. It is much resorted to by the lovers of fishing. At a small distance part of a Roman camp is still visible.

SHOOTER'S HILL, eight miles from London, in the road to Dover. From the summit of this eminence the traveller has a view of London and Westminster, and may extend his prospects into Essex, Surry, and even part of Sussex. The Thames also exhibits a magnificent appearance, and gives a vast idea of the riches of that city to which it flows. There are several good houses on the top of this hill, and a handsome inn and gardens, for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. See ELTHAM.

SHORNE, a village, three miles and a half south east of Gravesend, contains a most romantic variety of landscape. The hills are wide, steep, and almost covered with wood, and rise into bold variations, between the breaks of which vast prospects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are every now and then seen, and from the tops of some of them the most extensive prospects of the whole country at large.

SION-HILL, near Brentford, in Middlesex, an elegant villa of the late Countess of Holderness, now the seat of Lieutenant General Warde. The grounds, which are planted with great taste, fall with a gentle but beautiful descent from the house to the high road leading to Hounslow.

SION-HOUSE, one of the seats of the Duke of Northumberland, stands upon the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth, and opposite to the King's gardens at Richmond. It is called Sion from a monastery of the same name, founded by Henry V. in 1414, for sixty nuns (including the abbess), and twenty-five men, and was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget; from the latter of whom the nuns, &c. were called Bridgetines, and were of the order of Augustines, as reformed by some new regulations made by the aforesaid Bridget.

Sion was one of the first of the monasteries suppressed by Henry VIII. when its revenues, according to Speed, amounted to 1944*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* more than equal to 10,000*l.* a year, according to the present value of money; and, on account of its fine situation, it was not sold or given immediately to any court favourite, but appropriated to the King's own use.

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In the next reign the monastery was given by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, who about 1547 began to build Sion House, and finished the shell of it as it now remains, except a few alterations, which will be mentioned in their proper places. The house is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square; so that it has four external, and as many internal fronts, the latter of which surround a square court in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and surrounded with indented battlements, like the walls of a fortified city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, there is a square turret, flat-roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The house is three stories high; and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a fine piazza. The gardens formed two square areas, enclosed with high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out and finished in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were judged to be inconsistent with that stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of every beautiful prospect which the neighbourhood afforded: none of them at least could be seen from the lower apartments. To remedy, in some measure, that inconvenience, the Protector built a very high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterwards did not scruple to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, amongst many others which they alleged, of his having formed a design very dangerous to the liberties of the King and people. After his attainder and execution in 1552, Sion was confiscated to the Crown: whereupon the house was given to the Duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son the Lord Guildford, and of his daughter-in-law the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. The Duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion-house once more reverted to the Crown. Three years after, Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines; and it remained in their possession until the society was expelled by Queen Elizabeth. Some years after this second dissolution, Sion was granted by a lease of a long term to Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland, who, in consideration of his eminent services to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very small rent as an acknowledgement.

James the First considered his Lordship no longer as a tenant, but gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made in his time; for it appears, from one of his Lordship's letters to the King, in 1613, that he had laid

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laid out 9000*l.* in the house and gardens; which sum was probably expended in finishing them according to the Protector's plan. His son Algernon, afterwards appointed Lord High Admiral of England, succeeded to the estate in November, 1632. He employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it at present appears.

It must not be omitted in the history of this place, that the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, were sent hither by an order of the Parliament, agreed upon August 27, 1646, and were treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in all respects most suitable to their birth. The unhappy King frequently visited them at Sion in 1647, and thought it a very great alleviation of his misfortunes to find his children so happy in their confinement. The Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the Earl resigned them to the care of his sister the Countess of Leicester.

In 1682, Charles, Duke of Somerset, married the Lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heiress of Josceline, Earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion and the immense estate of the Percies became his Grace's property. The Duke and Duchess lent this house at Sion to the Princess of Denmark, who honoured it with her residence during the time of a misunderstanding between her Royal Highness and her sister Queen Mary.

Upon the death of Charles, Duke of Somerset, in 1748, Algernon, Earl of Hertford, his only surviving son, succeeded to the title and estate, and soon after gave Sion to his daughter and son-in-law, the late Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, to whose fine taste are owing the many and great improvements which have made the gardens at Sion so universally admired.

The old gardens, as we have already observed, were indeed very grand and magnificent, according to the fashion of the age in which they were made; but, in consequence of the taste that then prevailed, they deprived the lower apartments of almost every advantage of prospect which the fine situation of Sion-house naturally affords. To make the necessary alterations, the high triangular terrace, which the Protector had raised at a great expence, was removed, the walls of the old gardens were taken down, and the ground before the house levelled, and it now forms a fine lawn extended from Isleworth to Brentford. By these means also a beautiful prospect is opened into the King's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames. Towards the Thames the lawn is bounded by an ha-ha, and a meadow, which his Grace ordered

dered to be cut down into a gentle slope; so that the surface of the water may now be seen even from the lowest apartments and the gardens. In consequence of these improvements, the most beautiful piece of scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, and the different sorts of vessels, which successively sail as it were through them, appear to be the property of their noble proprietor.

The house stands nearly in the middle point of that side of the lawn which is farthest from the Thames, and communicates with Isleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn or a fine gravel walk, which in some places runs along the side, and in others through the middle, of a beautiful shrubbery; so that even in the most retired parts of this charming maze, where the prospect is most confined, almost the whole vegetable world rises up as it were in miniature around you, and presents you with every foreign shrub, plant, and flower, which can be adopted by the soil of this climate. His Grace not only thus improved the ground where the old gardens stood, but also made a very large addition to it, and separated the two parts by making a new serpentine river. It communicates with the Thames, is well stored with all sorts of river fish, and can be emptied and filled by means of a sluice, which is so contrived as to admit the fish into the new river, but to prevent their returning back again into the Thames. His Grace also built two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens, and has erected in that, which lies near Brentford, a stately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine proportioned statue of Flora, so judiciously placed, as to command, as it were, a distinct view of the situation over which she is supposed to preside.

The kitchen gardens are very large, lie at a very proper distance from the house, and contain every thing, as an hot-house, fire-walls, &c. The green-house is a very neat building with a Gothic front, designed by his Grace in so light a style as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. This building stands near a circular basin of water, well stored with gold and silver fish; and in the middle of the basin is a spouting fountain, which plays without intermission.

The entrance to this magnificent villa from the great western road, is through a beautiful gateway adorned on each side with an open colonnade, so as to give to passengers a view of the fine lawn which forms the approach to the house. Here, amid large clumps of stately trees, and over a continuation of the serpentine river, mentioned before, in the garden, the visitor is conducted to this princely mansion, and by a

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large flight of steps ascends into the great hall; which is a noble oblong room, ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a very perfect and excellent cast of the dying gladiator in bronze, which has the most happy effect from its position as you enter by a flight of marble steps into the vestibule.

This is a square apartment finished in a very uncommon style; the floor is of scaglioli, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. But what particularly distinguishes this room are twelve large columns and sixteen pilasters of verde antique, containing a greater quantity of this scarce and precious marble, than is now perhaps to be found in any one building remaining in the world: on the columns are twelve gilt statues.

This leads to the dining room, which is finished with a very chaste simplicity, and is ornamented with beautiful marble statues, and paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, after the antique. At each end is a circular recess separated by columns, and the ceiling is in stucco gilt; the elegant simplicity of which forms a fine contrast to that of the drawing-room, which immediately succeeds.

The coved ceiling of this fine room is divided into small compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting designs of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, admirably executed by the best Italian artists. The sides are hung with a very rich three-coloured silk damask being the first of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique mosaic, found in Titus's baths, and purchased from the Abbé Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses are about 108 or 109 inches by 65, being two of the largest that then had ever been seen in England. The chimney-piece is of the finest statuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or moulu*, and is much admired for the very beautiful taste in which it is conceived and executed.

This conducts to the great gallery, which also serves for the library and museum, being about 133 feet long. The book-cases are formed in recesses in the wall, and receive the books so as to make them part of the general finishing of the room, and the authors are well chosen. The chimney-pieces are perfectly correspondent with the other ornaments, and are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the most beautiful style of the antique, finished in a remarkably light and elegant manner, and gave the first instance of stucco-work finished in England, after the finest remains of antiquity. The ceiling is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, answerable to the beautiful taste that prevails in the other parts of this superb gallery. Below the ceiling runs a series of
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large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland in succession, and other principal personages of the noble houses of Percy and Seymour; all of which, even the most ancient, are taken from genuine originals.

At the west end of the room are a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a book-case to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a very happy thought, his Grace has exhibited the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a very pleasing deception, and to give at the same time a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*.

At each end of this gallery is a little pavilion, or closet, finished in the most exquisite taste; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands a most enchanting prospect.

From the east end of the gallery are a suite of private apartments, that are extremely convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered.

SLOUGH, a considerable thoroughfare in the Bath road, twenty miles and a half from London, and two from Windsor. One part of this village is in the parish of Stoke, and the other in that of Upton. Here the celebrated astronomer, Dr. Herschel, pursues his astral researches, assisted by a pension from his Majesty.

SOUTHFLEET, a village in Kent, contiguous to Northfleet, was formerly inhabited by several persons of large estates. Some of the old family seats have been taken down within memory, and other venerable mansions are converted into farm-houses. The bishops of Rochester were possessed of the manor of Southfleet before the Conquest. One of the prelates settled it on the priory of his cathedral, and it belonged to that religious house at the time of its dissolution. The liberty of the bishops of that see always claimed here, and, as not unusual in ancient times, the court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons. This jurisdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the vill, but also over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another county. An instance of the exercise of this claim, in the year 1200, is mentioned by T. Blunt, in his ancient tenures and customs of manors. It was of two women who had stolen some clothes in Creindene (supposed of be Croydon, in Surry), and the men of that place having pursued them to Southfleet, they were there seized, imprisoned, and tried by the lord Henry de Cobham, and many other discreet men of the country, who adjudged them to undergo the fire ordeal, or examination of the hot-iron. By this foolish and impious test of innocence, one of them was exculpated,

pated, and the other condemned, and afterwards drowned in a pond called Bikepool. The two chief species of trial by ordeal were those of fire and water, the former being, in the opinion of some learned writers, confined to persons of high rank, and the latter only used for the common people. But if the case of the two female thieves at Southfleet be truly related, it is rather probable that this distinction was not strictly observed. Both these modes might be performed by deputy; but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial: the deputy only venturing some corporal pain, for hire, or perhaps for friendship. "This," observes the author of the Commentary on the Laws of England, (book iv. c. 27,) "is still expressed in that common form of speech, of going 'through fire and water to serve another.'" Fire ordeal was performed either by taking up in the hand, unhurt, a piece of red-hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds weight; or else by walking barefoot, and blindfold, over nine red-hot plowshares laid lengthways, at unequal distances; and if the party escaped being hurt, he was adjudged innocent; but, if it happened otherwise, he was then condemned as guilty. No doubt, there was generally a collusion in this and every mode of trial of this nature; but the guilty, especially if rich, had a much greater chance of being cleared than the innocent, as the former would be much more apt to have recourse to artifice than the latter.—Water ordeal was performed, either by thrusting the bare arm into boiling water as high as the elbow, and if the person was not scalded he was pronounced innocent: or the accused person was thrown with a rope about the waste into a river or pond of cold water; if he sunk, he was acquitted, but if he floated therein with any action of swimming, it was a sufficient proof of criminality, because they judiciously concluded, that the pure water would not admit a guilty wretch into it!

SOUTHGATE, a village in Middlesex, situate on the verge of Enfield Chase, about 2 miles to the south east of East Barnet. For beauty of situation, and gentility of neighbourhood, it has ever been greatly admired. See **MINCHENDON HOUSE**.

SOUTHWEALD, a village near Brentwood, in Essex, where there is a handsome house and fine park, belonging to Mr. Tower, in which there is a lofty building upon an elevated point, that commands a considerable prospect.

SPA FIELD, a field near the New-river-head, Islington-road, so called from a famous mineral spring.

SQUIRRIES. See **WESTERHAM**.

STAINS, or **STANES**, a populous town in Middlesex, situated on the Thames, nineteen miles from London. It obtained its name from the Saxon word *Stana* or stone, because there anciently stood a boundary stone in this place to

denote the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction upon the river. It has a bridge over the Thames, and is governed by two constables and four headboroughs, appointed by his Majesty's steward, on account of its being a lordship belonging to the Crown. The church stands almost half a mile from the town.

STAMFORD HILL, a hill with a small village on its side, between Stoke Newington and Tottenham High Cross.

STANMORE, a large village in Middlesex, twelve miles from London, in the road to Watford. It contains many handsome houses, and the prospect from the common is extensive. The inhabitants are obliged to fetch all their water from the common, which lies upon a hill, there being no springs in the village.

STANWELL, a handsome village in Middlesex, about two miles north east of Stains, has a church with a lofty spire, and a charity-school. In this parish is Stanwell Place, the seat of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. It is a flat situation, but commanding great plenty of wood and water. The gardens possess no inconsiderable beauties.

STEPNEY, a very ancient village near London; whose parish was of such a vast extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Ann's Limehouse, St. John's Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George's Ratcliff Highway, Christ's Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew's Bethnal Green; all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End, Old and New Towns, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

Stepney is remarkable for its church, and the great number of tomb-stones both in that edifice and its spacious cemetery; but, in order to level one side of the last, all the grave-stones have been taken up, and the pathways paved with them. It has also an independent meeting-house, and an alms-house.

There was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of All Saints, and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of *Stibenbede*, or Stiben's heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name by being dedicated to St. Dunstan, the name it at present bears. To this church belong both a rectory and vicarage: the former, which is a sinecure, was in the gift of the bishop of London; and the latter in the gift of the rector, till Ridley, bishop of London, gave the manor of Stepney and the advowson of the church to Edward VI. who granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord Chamberlain of his Household. But the advowson being afterwards purchased by the principal and scholars of King's Hall

Hall and Brazen Nose College, in Oxford, they presented two persons to the rectory and vicarage by the name of the Portionists of Ratcliff and Spitalfields, till the year 1744, when the hamlet of Bethnal Green being separated from it, and made a new parish by act of parliament, Stepney became possessed by only one rector.

As this is at present a rectory inappropriate, the above principal and scholars receive the great tithes, and the incumbent the small, together with the Easter offerings, garden-pennies, and surplice fees, which are very considerable.

When the present church was erected is not recorded. One singular circumstance in it must not be passed over, namely, that on the east of the portico, leading up to the gallery, there is a stone on which is the following inscription :

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O mortals, read with pity!
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city:
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust.

At the east end of the church-yard, near the church, is a monument of white marble, under which is the following inscription :

Here lieth interred the body of Dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas Elton, of Stratford Bow, gent. who departed this life April 16, 1696, aged 52.

Come, ladies, you that would appear
Like angels fair, come dress you here;
Come dress you at this marble stone,
And make that humble grace your own,
Which once adorn'd as fair a mind
As e'er yet lodg'd in woman kind.
So she was dress'd, whose humble life
Was free from pride, was free from strife;
Free from all envious brawls and jars
(Of human life the civil wars);
These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.
Her very looks, her garb, her mien,
Disclos'd the humble soul within.
Trace her through every scene of life,
View her as widow, virgin, wife,
Still the same humble she appears,
The same in youth, the same in years;

The same in low and high estate,
 Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.
 Go, ladies, now, and if you be
 As fair, as great, as good as she,
 Go learn of her humility."

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STOCKWELL, a village in Surry, between Kennington and Clapham, and one of the eight precincts of the parish of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of ease, to which Archbishop Secker contributed 500*l*.

STOKE-POGEIS, an extensive scattered village, in Buckinghamshire, about four miles north of Windsor. Round the green are many good houses of persons of fortune; and here Sir George Howard has an elegant seat. A little to the north west of the green is Stoke House, which, according to Camden, was probably built by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. It is a noble Gothic edifice, with a large park and gardens, and belonged to the late Lady Cobham, but, on her decease, was bought by Mr. Penn, one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, before the great American revolution. Adjoining to the house is the parish church, and a neat hospital, built by Edward Lord Hastings, uncle to the above Earl of Huntingdon, the site of which has been lately removed, and a new one built upon a convenient spot adjoining, by the late Mr. Penn.

STRATFORD. See *WEST HAM and Bow*.

STRATFORD-PLACE, in Oxford-street, consists of several elegant houses. Lord Aldborough's house is at the top. The place is named from his Lordship's family name.

STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Twickenham, is the singular but delightful seat of the Honourable Horace Walpole. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and represents an ancient abbey. The inside is answerable to the external appearance; and the rooms have all the noble simplicity of antiquity, without its decay. The state bed-chamber is hung with a plain lilac paper, and almost covered with drawings finely copied from the originals of Holbein, in black frames. The chairs in this room, and indeed throughout the whole house, are black ebony exquisitely wrought. The bed, which stands behind a screen of antique carving, in the manner of an alcove, is made in the form of a canopy, supported by four fluted pillars of black ebony, and is composed of the finest lilac broad-cloth, lined with white satin; the whole is adorned with a tufted fringe of black and white: at the top is a most elegant plume of white ostrich feathers, and above that another of lilac; but the Gothic taste is admirably preserved through the whole: the windows are also of painted glass. This is called the Holbein chamber,

Mr.

Mr. Walpole has lately added an apartment to his house which he calls the *Gobelin Room*, the furniture of the bed being of that tapestry. He has also erected a chapel in the Roman style, in imitation of the church of Santa Maria in Rome, built by Cavelini in 1256.

The library contains a fine collection of books, and is entirely calculated for learned retirement and contemplation. You are struck with an awe at entering it, proceeding from

The high embowed roof
And antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.

Besides the antiquities which form a part of the furniture of this curious place, there are many very capital pictures; and the whole well deserves the attention of the man of taste or the antiquary.

The learned owner of it has also a press here, where his own works, and the elegant *jeux d'esprit* of his particular friends, are printed.

STRETHAM, a village in Surry, six miles from London, and three from Croydon, used to be much frequented for its medicinal waters. It has a charity-school, and a seat belonging to the Duke of Bedford, lord of the manor.

SUNBURY, a handsome village on the banks of the Thames, about two miles from Hampton Court, which contains the elegant villas of Lord Hawke, Lord Momford, and others of the nobility and gentry.

SWANSCOMBE, in Kent, two miles west of Gravesend, has the remains of camps and forts in its parish, which the antiquarians suppose to be Danish; particularly on Reed's Hill, in the mounts, and in Swanscombe park. This is said to be the place where the Kentish men, sheltered with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised William the Conqueror, and, throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises granted to them; to which he immediately consented. See *INGRESS*.

SYDENHAM, a pleasant village in Kent, eight miles from London, famous for its medicinal wells and springs.

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TAPLOE, a village between Maidenhead and Burnham, about twenty-five miles from London. It is pleasantly situated on a hill, commanding a delightful prospect, of which the Thames below is a principal ornament. The manor-house, on the summit of the hill, is an ancient and noble building, and was the residence of the late Earl of Inchiquin,

during the lifetime of the late Prince of Wales, upon whose death his Lordship removed to Cliefden-house in this neighbourhood. Several gentlemen of fortune have seats here.

TEDDINGTON, a pleasant village, on the banks of the Thames, between Kingston and Isleworth.

THAMES. As this river is the principal source of the wealth of this metropolis, and as the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction over it is very extensive, a particular description of it in this place cannot be improper.

The Thames, if considered with respect to its course and navigation, is not to be equalled by any other river in the known world. It rises from a small spring near the village of Hemble, in the parish of Cubberly or Coberley, a little to the south-west of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire; and, taking its course eastward, under the name of the Isis, becomes navigable at Lechlade for vessels of 50 tons, and there receives the river Coln, about 138 miles from London. From Lechlade it continues its course north-east to Oxford, where it receives the Charwel; after which it runs south-east to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Here it loses the name of Isis for that of Thames, i. e. *Thame Isis*, and continues its course south-east by Wallingford to Reading, flowing through Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, and washing the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Stains, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Kew, Brentford, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth, from whence both shores may be termed a continued city, through Westminster, Southwark, and the city of London, Horsleydown, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Shadwell, Ratcliff, Limehouse, almost to Deptford and Greenwich; and thence this river proceeds to Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Gravesend, and Leigh.

It is impossible to represent the beauties with which the banks of this noble river are embellished from Windsor to London, the numerous villages on both sides being all along adorned with the magnificent houses and fine gardens of the nobility and gentry.

A person unaccustomed to the sight, cannot behold without surprise the vast number of barges and boats, as well of pleasure as of burden, above bridge, continually passing and repassing for the convenience and supply of the towns and counties washed by its gentle stream; and much more when he observes the fleets which constantly appear below bridge, carrying

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away the manufactures of Britain, and bringing back the produce of the whole earth.

We should be inexcusable, if we did not here introduce Sir John Denham's fine description of this river, in his *Cooper's Hill*, as it would be difficult to say any thing so just upon the subject.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton vallies strays :
Thames, the most lov'd of all the Ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his embraces runs ;
Halting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.
Tho' with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold ;
His genuine and less guilty wealth t'explore,
Search not his bottom, but survey his shore ;
O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And hatches plenty for th' ensuing spring.
Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
Like mothers which their infants overlay ;
Nor with a sudden and impetuous wave,
Like profuse kings, resumes the wealth he gave.
No unexpected inundations spoil
The mower's hopes, nor mock the ploughman's toil ;
But godlike his unwearied bounty flows ;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Nor are his blessings to his banks confin'd,
But free and common as the sea or wind ;
When he to boast, or to disperse his stores,
Full of the tributes of his grateful shores,
Visits the world, and in his flying tow'rs
Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours ;
Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants,
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.
So that to us no thing, no place is strange,
While his fair bosom is the world's exchange.
O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme !
Tho' deep, yet clear ; tho' gentle, yet not dull ;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full t
Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser currents lost.

The great advantage of this river is the tide's flowing above sixty miles up it, twice in every twenty-four hours; and hence arises its great convenience with respect to trade and

navigation : and as the tide is influenced by the moon, so each tide is twenty-four minutes later than that before, and therefore wants but twelve minutes of a whole hour in twenty-four. By this rule the return of the tide, at any distance from the new or full moon, may be easily computed by the following tide table at London-bridge

N. Moon.	Hour.	Min.
F. Moon.	3	
1	3	48
2	4	31
3	5	14
4	6	52
5	6	30
6	7	3
7	7	36
8	8	24
9	9	27
10	10	30
11	11	28
12	12	26
13	1	19
14	2	12

Time of high-water at London.

Any person who wants to be informed when it will be high-water at London bridge may by this table be immediately satisfied, if he does but know how many days it is since the last new or full moon; for supposing it is the eighth day after, by looking at 8 in the first column, he finds the tide on that day is at the 8th hour and 24 minutes, or twenty-four minutes past eight o'clock.

The Lord Mayor's jurisdiction over the river Thames extends from Coln-ditch, a little to the westward of Stains-bridge, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and his Lordship has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, whose office is to search for, and punish, all offenders who infringe the laws made for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times in the year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen hold a court of conservancy in the four counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex; in order to maintain the rights and privileges of this river, and to charge four juries by oath, to make inquisition after all offences committed on the river, in order to proceed to judgment against those who are found guilty.

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The laws with respect to fishing and preserving the fry and spawn are very numerous, among which are the following:

No fisherman shall use any net under two inches and an half in the mesh, above Richmond Crane; nor any net in the work called beating of the bush, flag, or reed, of less than three inches in the mesh; nor use any weights or stones to their nets; upon the forfeiture of 2*l.* for each offence.

That no pike net, or other net or engine, be drawn over the weeds for catching of pike, by any fisherman, within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, by reason it is destructive to, and occasions the driving of all the other fish out of the western rivers, that would otherwise lie, spawn, and breed in the weeds, upon the same penalty of 2*l.* for every such offence.

That no fisherman shall bend any net by anchors, or otherwise, across the channel, or so as to draw another net into it, whereby the spawn of barbel and other fish may be destroyed, upon the forfeiture of the same sum for each offence.

That no such person shall draw any net for salmon, of less than three inches in the mesh, from the 10th of March, till the 14th of September, in any part of the river Thames, from Kew-pile westward, to the city of London mark stone above Stains-bridge, upon forfeiture of 2*l.* for every offence.

That no person shall take or sell any fish contrary to the ancient assize: pike, fourteen inches; barbel, twelve inches; salmon, 16 inches; trout, eight inches; tench, eight inches; roach, six inches; dace, six inches; and flounders, six inches.

That every fisherman shall have on his boat both his christian and surname, and the name of his parish, legibly painted, where any one may see it, on the forfeiture of 1*l.* for every offence.

No person whatsoever shall fish for smelts or shads, or any other fish whatsoever, or lay leaps or rods for eels, in any place within the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction, without a licence from the water-bailiff, who shall appoint the proper seasons for fishing; and that, upon every such occasion, all the fishermen shall, upon due summons or notice given, repair to the water-bailiff at the chapel at Guildhall, to take out their several licences for going to fish, and to hear the ordinances for the preservation of the fisheries publicly read, that they may be the better able to preserve and keep them; and that none go out to fish without such a licence; and that every fisherman offending herein shall pay 5*l.* for every such offence.

For the better preventing the use of unlawful nets or engines, it is farther ordained, that any person or persons authorized by the water-bailiff may enter any fisherman's boats or vessels, to view and search for all unsizeable nets and engines, and for any fish they shall suspect to be taken contrary to the laws of this kingdom; to seize and carry such nets to the

the water-bailiff, with the names of the offenders, that they may be brought to justice; likewise to seize the fish taken contrary to law, and distribute it among the poor; and whoever shall resist or disturb the water-bailiff, or his deputies, in their searching for and seizing unlawful nets, engines, or fish, shall forfeit twenty marks.

Though the Thames is said to be navigable an hundred and thirty-eight miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats in that course, that in the summer season the navigation westward would be entirely put a stop to when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks placed quite across the river, and so contrived, as to confine the current of water as long as found convenient; that is, till the water rises to such a height as to allow depth enough for the barges to pass over the shallows; which being effected, the confined water is set at liberty, and the loaded vessel proceeds on its voyage, till another shoal requires the same contrivance to carry it forward: but though this is a very great convenience, yet it is attended with considerable expence; for a barge passing from Lechlade to London pays for passing through these locks 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge is however only in summer when the water is low; and there is no lock on this river from London bridge to Bolter's-lock, that is, for the space of fifty-one miles and an half above bridge.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surry, on the banks of the Thames, between Kingston and Esher. In this parish is Ember Court, the handsome seat of the great speaker Arthur Onslow, which was sold to Lady Grosvenor, by his son, the present Lord Onslow and Cranley. Here are also the agreeable villas of the Honourable Mrs. Walsingham, and of Captain Sullivan. In this parish are six alms-houses, which belong to Lady Grosvenor, as proprietor of Ember Court.

THEOBALDS, a pleasant village in the parish of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, situated by the New River. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a magnificent seat. "The gallery, says Hentzner, in his *Itinerarium*, was painted with the genealogy of the kings of England, and from thence was a descent into the garden, which was encompassed with a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs: it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its basin of white marble, and with columns and pyramids. In the summer-house, the lower part of which was built semicircularly, were the twelve Roman Emperors in white marble, and a table of touch-stone; the upper part of it was set round with leaden cisterns, into which water was conveyed through pipes."—This seat the Lord Burleigh

Burleigh gave to his younger son Sir Robert Cecil, in whose time James I. staying there for one night's refreshment, as he was coming to take possession of the crown of England, was so delighted with the place that he gave him the manor of Bishop's Hatfield in exchange for Theobalds, and afterwards enlarged the park, and encompassed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often visited, in order to enjoy the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chase and Epping Forest, and at last died there. In the civil wars, it was, however, plundered and defaced; it being the place whence Charles I. set out to erect his standard at Nottingham. Charles II. granted the manor to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; but it reverting again to the Crown, for want of heirs male, William III. gave it to William Bentinck, whom he created Earl of Portland, from whom it descended to the Duke his grandson. The great park, a part of which was in Hertfordshire, and a part in Middlesex, is now converted into farms. Here are several houses belonging to persons of distinction, among which is the handsome new-built seat of George Prescott, Esq. *See CHESHUNT.*

THORNDON-HALL, near Brentwood, in Essex, the newly-erected and very magnificent seat of Lord Petre, stands upon a fine rising ground in the centre of an avenue four miles in length. The park is of considerable extent, finely timbered and very beautiful. The woods are very large, and, for variety as well as rarity of trees, are supposed to be unequalled. —The menagerie is a very charming spot. The house contains many splendid apartments, with a very noble chapel, and the whole of the place well deserves attention.

TILBURY, or WEST TILBURY, a very ancient town in Essex, situated near the Thames. Here the four provincial ways, made by the Romans, crossed each other, and, in the year 630, this was the see of a bishop named Ceadda, who converted the East Saxons. In the reign of the three first Edwards, it was held of the Crown by the family of the Tilburys, and from them probably took its name. It is situated by level, unhealthy marshes, called the Three Hundreds, which are rented by the farmers, salesmen, and grazing butchers of London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire weathers, which are sent hither from Smithfield in September and October, and fed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and this is what the butchers call right marsh mutton.

TILBURY FORT is situated in the marsh on the bank of the Thames, at some distance from the above town, from which it took its name, and is placed opposite to Gravesend. It is a regular fortification, and may justly be termed the key
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to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. It was intended to be a pentagon, but the water bastion was never built.

The foundation is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and, the lowermost being pointed with iron, enter the solid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames, and joins to the chalk hills on the other side. The esplanade of the fort is very large, and the bastions, which are faced with brick, are said to be the largest of any in England. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and terrails. On the land side are also two small redoubts of brick; but its chief strength on that side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water, and by that means to render it impossible for an enemy to carry on approaches that way.

On the side next the river is a very strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the water-gate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisadoed. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted 106 cannon, carrying from 24 to 46 pounds each, besides smaller ones planted between them; and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns. Here likewise is a high tower called the block-house, which is said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TITTENHANGER, three miles south-east of St. Alban's, is situated near Colney, and is a very handsome seat of Philip Yorke, Esq. son of the late Hon. Charles Yorke, and nephew and heir to the Earl of Hardwicke.

TOOTING. There are two villages of this name in Surry, situated near each other, and distinguished by the epithets Upper and Lower. Upper Tooting lies in the road from Southwark to Epsom, and has an alms-house founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, Lord Mayor of London, for six poor alms-women, to be nominated by the eldest heir of the family. This village is adorned with several fine seats belonging to the gentlemen and citizens of London. Lower Tooting is two miles south west of Wandsworth.

TOTTENHAM COURT, once a village, pleasantly situated between St. Giles's and Hampstead, now a part of the metropolis.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village on the west side of the river Lee, five miles from London, in the road to Ware.

The parish is divided into four wards, viz. 1. Nether ward, in which stands the parsonage and vicarage. 2. Middle ward, comprehending Churchend and Marsh-street. 3. High-cross ward,

ward, containing the hall, the mill, Page green, and the High-crofs. And 4. Wood-green ward, which comprehends all the rest of the parish, and is bigger than the three other wards put together.

The church is situated on an eminence, which has a brook, called the Mosel, at the bottom, to the west, north, and east. There is a Quaker's meeting here, on which account many families of that persuasion have their country residence in this place.

Near the church is Bruce Castle, a spacious mansion, partly ancient and partly modern, which belonged to the family of Lord Coleraine; and came by marriage to the late James Townsend, Esq. Alderman of London.

St. Loy's Well, in this parish, is said to be always full, and never to run over; and the people report many strange cures performed at Bishop's Well. In 1596, an alms-house was founded here by one Zancher, a Spaniard, the first confectioner ever known in this kingdom. Here are also a free-school, a charity-school for twenty-two girls, who are clothed and taught, and an alms-house built pursuant to the will of ——— Reynardson, Esq.

TOTTERIDGE, a very considerable village, near Barnet, about ten miles from London. Its situation is delightful, adorned with many handsome houses; and it was greatly inhabited by the citizens of London so long ago as the reign of James I. The Saxons are said to have given it the name of Totteridge, from its situation on the ridge of a hill. Here is a house and park belonging to Mr. Lee.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, at Mile-End, is a handsome edifice, consisting of two wings and a centre, wherein is the chapel, which rises considerably higher than the other buildings, and has an ascent to it by a handsome flight of steps. On each side of the chapel are two sets of apartments exactly resembling the wings.

The wings are low but neat buildings, with an ascent of seven steps to each pair of doors, secured by brick walls, copped with stone; and there are six of these ascents to each wing, besides two in the front, one on each side the chapel. Between each of these ascents is a pump fixed close to the wall.

It is remarkable that all these ascents lead to the upper story: there are, however, rooms below; but these are under ground, and the windows upon a level with a broad stone pavement, that surrounds the area next the houses. In the centre of each wing is a handsome pediment, adorned with the company's arms, with the representation of ropes, anchors, and sea-weeds, in open work, spread over the face of the pediments;

ments; and the area within consists of handsome grass-plats, divided by gravel-walks, kept in excellent order, leading down the middle, and across to the centre of the area, where is a statue in stone of Mr. Robert Sandes, well executed. He has a bale of goods placed behind; he stands with his right foot upon another bale, and near his left foot is a small globe and anchor. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

“ To the memory of CAPTAIN ROBERT SANDES, an Elder Brother and Deputy-Master of the Corporation of Trinity House, who died 1701, and bequeathed to the poor thereof one hundred pounds; also the reversion (after two lives) of a freehold estate, in the county of Lincoln, of 147l. a year, now in their possession. This statue was erected by the Corporation, A. D. 1746.”

The end of each wing next the road has an empty niche, and over it is a very small pediment, on each side of which is placed a small ship.

The ground on which this hospital stands was given to the Corporation of the Trinity-House by Capt. Henry Mudd, an Elder Brother; and the above beautiful and commodious building erected by the company in the year 1695, for the reception of twenty-eight masters of ships, or their widows, each of whom receives 16s. per month, 20s. a year for coals, and a gown every second year.

TWICKENHAM, a pleasant village in Middlesex, thirteen miles from London, situated on the Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and between two brooks that here fall into that river. The church, which is a modern edifice, rebuilt by the contribution of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric structure; and is remarkable for being the burial-place of the celebrated Mr. Pope and his parents, to the memory of whom a monument is erected. And the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, caused another to be erected to the memory of Mr. Pope himself.

Here is a charity-school for fifty boys; and this delightful village is adorned with the seats of several persons of distinction, particularly on the bank of the river. To begin at the upper end: there is an elegant Gothic seat called Strawberry Hill, belonging to the Honourable Mr. Walpole; then a beautiful house, late the Earl of Radnor's, now in the possession of Mr. Hindley. The next of considerable note is the villa of the Right Honourable Welbore Ellis, formerly the residence of our celebrated poet Alexander Pope; and the last is Dr. Battie's, at present in the possession of Mr. Paulet. All these houses, besides several others on this delightful bank, enjoy a most pleasing prospect up and down the river, perpetually enlivened with the west-country navigation,

gation, and other moving pictures on the surface of this enchanting river. Then below the church you have the fine seat of Mr. Whitchurch, that of the Earl of Strafford, Mrs. Pitt, and, at the entrance into the meadows, the elegant structure called Marble Hall, belonging to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Still farther down the stream you have the small but very pretty house of Mr. Barlow; the larger and more grand one of Mr. Cambridge; and the sweet retirement called Twickenham Park, the residence of the Duke of Montrose. This brings you down to Isleworth, which, from the entrance into the meadows at the Earl of Buckinghamshire's, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, opposite to Ham walks and Richmond-hill, and is one of the most beautiful walks in England.

Mr. Pope's gardens and grotto are too remarkable to be passed over without a particular description; we shall therefore give his own account of them as they were in the year 1725. In a letter to Edward Blount, Esq. he says, "I have put the last hand to my works of this kind, in happily finishing the subterraneous way and grotto; I there found a spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill, that echoes through the cavern day and night. From the river Thames you see through my arch up a walk of the wilderness to a kind of open temple, wholly composed of shells in the rustic manner; and from that distance under the temple you look down through a sloping arcade of trees, and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing, as through a perspective glass. When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *camera obscura*, on the walls of which all objects of the river, hills, woods, and boats, are forming a moving picture in their visible radiations: and when you have a mind to light it up, it affords you a very different scene; it is finished with shells interspersed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms; and in the ceiling is a star of the same material, at which, when a lamp (of an orbicular figure, of thin alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays glitter, and are reflected over the place. There are connected to this grotto, by a narrower passage, two porches, one towards the river, of smooth stones, full of light, and open; the other towards the garden, shadowed with trees, rough with shells, flints, and iron ore. The bottom is paved with simple pebble, as is also the adjoining walk up the wilderness to the temple, in the natural taste, agreeing not ill with the little dripping murmur, and the aquatic idea of the whole place. It wants nothing to complete it but a good statue with
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an inscription, like that beautiful antique one which you know I am so fond of,

"Hujus nymphe loci, sacri custodia fontis,
Dormio, dum blandæ sentio murmur aquæ.
Parce meum, quisquis tangis cava marmora, fomnum
Rumpere; si bibas, sive lavere, tace."

"Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,
And to the murmur of these waters sleep;
Ah, spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave!
And drink in silence, or in silence lave."

"You'll think I have been very poetical in this description, but it is pretty near the truth. I wish you were here to bear testimony how little it owes to art, either the place itself, or the image I give of it."

At the upper end of the garden an obelisk was erected by Mr. Pope to the memory of his mother, whereon is inscribed this short, but pathetic exclamation:

"Ah, Editha!
Matrum optima,
Mulierum amantissima,
Vale."

The late Sir William Stanhope, on purchasing this place, besides enlarging and decorating the house, added another grotto, through which you are led to additional gardens. This grotto (or gateway, more properly speaking) is no more than a plain brick arch, fretted to the front with a few sea-pebbles, which carry so awkward an imitation of nature, that you see through it on the first view. Over it is a plain bust of Mr. Pope, in white marble, under which are the following lines, written by Earl Nugent:

The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,
Ill spoke the genius of a bard divine;
But fancy now displays a fairer scope,
And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope.

Mr. Welbore Ellis, the present possessor, preserves inviolate the memory of Pope. They who can cherish each little memorial upon classic ground, will rejoice to hear, that the fine weeping willow which Pope planted, which, independent of coming from his hand, is the finest tree of its kind, a vegetable curiosity, is as flourishing as ever.

Among the variety of fine villas, in this charming place,
Lady

Lady Diana Beauclerc's, called Twickenham Meadows, bears a very distinguished rank. The apartments, which are fitted up with extraordinary taste, are well furnished with works of virtù, and the grounds are laid out in a style of elegance worthy the refined possessor, who is herself skilled in the arts, of which some of her exquisite drawings are an ample proof.

TYBURN, anciently a village situated on the rivulet Tyburn, whence it took its name, and at the east end of the Lord Mayor's banqueting-house-bridge, in the neighbourhood of which the city had nine conduits, that were first erected about the year 1238, for supplying the city with water; but it having, for many years, been better supplied from the New River, the citizens, in 1703, let the water of those conduits, on a lease of forty-three years, for the sum of 700*l.* per annum.

At the north-east corner of Tyburn-bridge stood the Lord Mayor's banqueting-house, to which it was usual for his Lordship to repair with the Aldermen, accompanied by their ladies, in waggons, to view the city conduits, after which they had an entertainment at the banqueting-house. This edifice, under which were two cisterns, for the reception of the water from the neighbouring conduits, having been for many years neglected, was taken down in 1737, and Tyburn is now only known by its having been, till the year 1783, the common place of execution for Middlesex.

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VAUXHALL. Of the origin of the celebrated gardens at this place, Sir John Hawkins writes thus in the fifth volume of his History of Music:—"Aubrey, in his Antiquities of Surrey, gives this account of it: "At Vauxhall Sir Samuel Moreland built a fine room, anno 1667, the inside "all of looking glass, and fountains very pleasant to behold, "which is much visited by strangers; it stands in the middle "of the garden, ——— foot square, ——— high, covered "with Cornish slate; on the point whereof he placed a Punchanello, very well carved, which held a dial, but the "winds have demolished it." Vol. I. page 12.

"The house seems to have been rebuilt since the time "that Sir Samuel Moreland dwelt in it. About the year "1730, Mr. Jonathan Tyers became the occupier of it; and, "there being a large garden belonging to it, planted with a "great number of stately trees, and laid out in shady walks, "it obtained the name of Spring Gardens; and the house "being converted into a tavern, or place of entertainment, "it was much frequented by the votaries of pleasure. Mr. Tyers

‘Tyers opened it with an advertisement of a Ridotto al Fresco, a term which the people of this country had till that time been strangers to. These entertainments were several times repeated in the course of the summer, and numbers resorted to partake of them; and this encouraged the proprietor to make his garden a place of musical entertainment for every evening during the summer season: to this end he was at great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings; he engaged a band of excellent musicians; he issued silver tickets for admission at a guinea each; and, receiving great encouragement, he set up an organ in the orchestra, and in a conspicuous part of the garden erected a fine statue of Mr. Handel, the work of Mr. Roubiliac.’

We shall now proceed to lay before the reader a description of these beautiful gardens in their modern state, which are so justly celebrated for the variety of pleasures and elegant entertainment they afford. They are situated on the south side of the Thames, in the parish of Lambeth, about two miles from London, and are said to be the first gardens of the kind in England; but they are not so old as the Mulberry Garden (where Charles II. went to regale himself the night after the Restoration, and formed an immediate connexion with Mrs. Palmer, afterwards created Duchess of Cleveland); but the trees are more than a century old, and, according to tradition, were planted for a public garden. In the year 1710, Mr. Addison attended Sir Roger de Coverly to this spot, which then went by the name of Spring Gardens, and was a place of resort. The Spectator, No. 383, in which is an account of this ramble, is worth the reader’s perusal; as is also The Connoisseur, No. 68, in which is a very humorous description of the behaviour of a venerable, but penurious citizen, and his family. There have been poets and poet laureats on this place without number.

So commodious is the situation to the Thames, that those, who prefer going by water, can be brought within two hundred yards of this delightful place, at a much easier expence than by land. But as the company come and stay later now than formerly, (for the mode of life, and the hours for pleasure and business are entirely altered,) it is the fashion to come in coaches.

The season for opening these gardens (which requires the ceremony of a licence from the county quarter-sessions), commences about the beginning of May, and continues till August. Every evening (Sunday excepted) they are opened at half past six o’clock for the reception of company.

As you enter the great gate to which you are conducted by

by a short avenue from the road, you pay one shilling for admittance. The first scene that salutes the eye, is a noble gravel-walk about 900 feet long, planted on each side with a row of stately elm and other trees, which form a fine vista terminated by a landscape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand Gothic obelisk, all which so forcibly strike the imagination, that a mind tinctured with any sensibility of order and grandeur, cannot but feel inexpressible pleasure in viewing it. The Gothic obelisk is to appearance a stately pyramid, with a small ascent by a flight of steps, and its base decorated with festoons of flowers; but it is only a number of boards fastened together, and erected upright, which are covered with canvas painted in so masterly a manner, that it deceives the most discerning eye. At the corners are painted, by Hayman, a number of slaves chained, and over them this inscription,

S P E C T A T O R
F A S T I D I O S V S
S I B I M O L E S T V S.

Advancing a few steps within the garden, we behold to the right a quadrangle or square, which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the grove; in the middle of it is a magnificent orchestra of Gothic construction, curiously ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales. The whole edifice is of wood painted white and bloom colour. The ornaments are plaistic, a composition something like plaister of Paris, but only known to the ingenious architect who designed and built this beautiful object of admiration. In fine weather the musical entertainments are performed here by a select band of the best vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, a very fine organ is erected, and at the foot of it are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is now opened with instrumental music at half past seven, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a song: and in this manner several other songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is always at eleven o'clock, by the last regulation.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach with advantage from the middle of the great room, is a most interesting painted landscape (called the Day-Scene) of great magnitude; which before dusk is drawn up, to exhibit a scene, which was first introduced more than twenty years ago,

ago, and which in one of the entertaining papers, entitled *The World*, was called, by misapprehension, the *Tin Cascade*. It was a very natural representation of a water-mill, with the miller's house, and a fine cascade, all illuminated by concealed lights. This illuminated scenery has since been varied, and this season, in particular, to great advantage. It is the representation of a storm, in which the trees are furiously agitated, and the thatch of a cottage blown down. A church, and a bridge of one arch through which rolls a rapid stream, are the principal objects in this scene; and over this bridge pass sometimes a waggon and horses, and sometimes a party of soldiers, &c. This new scene, which is by Carver, has a very pleasing effect; but will probably give way, another season, to some new suggestion of prolific fancy. About half past nine o'clock the curtain is drawn up, and at the expiration of ten minutes let down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. The last song was always a duet or trio, accompanied with a chorus. But catches and glees found their way into the orchestra about twelve years ago; and their novelty was attended with success. A glee and catch, in three and four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the musical bill of fare, which always consists of sixteen pieces every night.

In that part of the grove which fronts the orchestra a considerable number of tables and benches are placed for the company: and at a small distance from them (fronting the orchestra) is a large pavilion of the composite order, which particularly attracts the eye by its size, beauty, and ornaments. It was built for the late Prince of Wales; and in which his grandson, the present Prince, has often supped. The ascent is by a double flight of stone steps decorated with balustrades. The front is supported by stately pillars, and the entablature finely ornamented in the Doric taste. In the ceiling are three little domes with gilt ornaments, from which descend three glass chandeliers. The whole has undergone, this season, considerable alterations and improvements.

Behind this pavilion is a very handsome drawing-room, built likewise for the late Prince of Wales.

The space between this pavilion and the orchestra may be termed the grand rendezvous of the company, who constantly assemble in this part, if the weather be fine, to hear the vocal performers, and as soon as the song is ended stray about the gardens. The groups of figures varying in age, dress, attitudes, &c. moving about on this occasion, cannot fail to give great vivacity to the numberless beauties of the place.

The grove is beautifully illuminated in the evening with

above

above 2000 glass-lamps, which glitter among the trees, in addition to which there are a great number of variegated lamps, interperfed among the trees, which appear exceedingly light and brilliant.

In cold or rainy weather, on account of fheltering the company, the mufical performance is in a rotundo, where an elegant orchestra is erected. This rotundo, which is feventy feet in diameter, is on the left fide of the entrance into the gardens, nearly oppofite to the orchestra. Along the front, next the grove, is a colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room on the left hand is the orchestra, which is inclofed with a baluftrade. The front is fupported by two pilafters and two columns of the Ionic order, embellifhed with foliage from the bafe a confiderable way upwards. On the fides of the orchestra are painted Corinthian pillars, and, at its extremity, is the organ. In the centre of the rotundo hangs a glass chandelier, under which, if the fpectator looks around, he may fee himfelf reflected on all fides, in fixteen fquare looking-glasses, ornamented at the top with feftoons of artificial flowers. Round the rotundo is a convenient feat, and above each of thefe looking-glasses is a fafh-window, decorated with a curtain of pink linen, with filver fringe, which corresponds with the colour of all the columns in this noble room; the top of which is a dome, flated on the outfide, and within refembling a fhell. The roof is fo contrived, that founds never vibrate under it; and thus the mufic is heard to the greateft advantage. For a few feafons after this rotundo was erected, it was diftinguifhed by the fashionable appellation of the umbrella.

This rotundo was enlarged by a faloon, which is fo jointed to the building, that the whole makes but one edifice: a part of the rotundo, oppofite the orchestra, is laid open for receiving this faloon; and its entrance here is formed and decorated with columns, like thofe at the front of the orchestra already defcribed. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar tafte, and in the fummit of each is a fkylight divided into ten compartments; the frames in the Gothic fyle. Each cupola is adorned with paintings; Apollo, Pan, and the Mufes, are in one, and Neptune with the Sea Nymphs in the other; both have rich entablatures, and fomething like a fwelling fofa. Above each cupola is an arch divided into compartments; from the centre of each, which is a rich Gothic frame, descends a large glass chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the fupport of the roof.

Between thefe columns are four elegant frames and panels,

nels, with two lesser ones at the upper end, originally designed for portraits of the Royal Family; but the death of the late Prince of Wales (who was the patron of these gardens) is supposed to have prevented their being executed, and for some time they remained unfilled. At length, in 1760, Mr. Hayman was employed to celebrate with his masterly pencil some of the most glorious transactions of the last war but one; and, in 1761, the first picture was exhibited to view. It represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to the British army, commanded by General, now Lord, Amherst. On a commemorating stone, at one corner of the piece, is this inscription:

POWER EXERTED,
CONQUEST OBTAINED,
MERCY SHEWN!
MDCCLX.

The second represents Britannia, holding in her hand a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by sea horses, who seem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (represented on the back ground) by the late Lord Hawke, (who condescended to sit to the painter,) Nov. 10, 1759. The third represents the late Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob; and the fourth, Britannia distributing laurels to Lord Granby, Lord Albemarle, Lord Townshend, and the Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this saloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, which is the best entrance, when the candles are lighted, for viewing the whole to advantage, the prospect being extensive and uninterrupted, abounding with variety on every side, and a gay and brilliant company adding a peculiar lustre to the grandeur of the place.

On each side of this entrance, on the inside, are the pictures of their Majesties, in their coronation robes.

The whole of this rotundo is illuminated by the patent lamps.

Having described those principal objects in the grove which first attract the stranger's attention, we will now take a tour round it, and survey every thing that merits observation.

The grove is bounded by gravel-walks, and a considerable number of pavilions or alcoves, ornamented with paintings from the designs of Hayman and Hogarth; and each pavilion has a table in it that will hold six or eight persons. To give a description of these pavilions, and a list of the paintings in them, we must begin, for the sake of order, with our entrance into the garden. The first is on the left hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade formed by a range of pillars

pillars which stretch along the front of the great room. Near twenty years ago, a covering or colonnade was put up in the walks round the orchestra, which forms a square. It is an admirable protection to the company, who are preserved from the effects of a perpendicular shower of rain. The sides are enriched with numberless lamps. The whole illuminations, at ten o'clock, remind the reader of the magic representations in the Arabian Nights Entertainments. As the present subject is poetical, we cannot avoid quoting a couple of lines from the English Ovid, with a slight alteration :

The blazing glories, with a chearful ray,
Supply the sun, and counterfeit the day.

The expence of this erection, which cost 2000*l.* was defrayed by a Ridotto al Fresco; the second that ever was exhibited in these gardens. The paintings in the pavilions are,

1. Two Mahometans gazing in astonishment at the many beauties of the place.
2. A shepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a shepherdess into a wood.
3. New-river-head, at Islington, with a family going a walking, a cow milking, and the horns archly fixed over the husband's head.
4. The game of quadrille, and the tea-equipage.
5. Music and singing.
6. Children building houses with cards.
7. A scene in the Mock Doctor.
8. An archer and a landscape.
9. The country dancers round the maypole.
10. Thread my needle.
11. Flying the kite.
12. A story in Pamela, who reveals to Mr. B.'s house-keeper her wishes of returning to her own home.
13. A scene in the Devil to Pay: the characters are Jobson, Nell, and the Conjuror.
14. Children playing at shuttlecock.
15. Hunting the whistle.
16. Another Story in Pamela, her flying from Lady Davers.
17. A scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Sir John Falstaff is put into the buck basket.
18. A sea engagement between the Spaniards and African Moors.

Here the paintings end; but the pavilions continue in a sweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade 300 feet in length, in the form of a semi-circle, of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. The entablature consists of a

carved frieze with battlements or embrazures over the cornice. In this semi-circle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples; one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome, a pediment, and a beautiful turret on the top; but the two latter are now converted into portals, one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view Mr. Carver's scenes, which are directly opposite to each other: however, the middle temple is still a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chinese taste, by Riquet, with the story representing Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. This temple is adorned with wreathed columns and other Gothic ornaments. On each side of this temple the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into Vauxhall, with a gentleman and lady coming to it; and that on the left, Friendship on the grass drinking.

Having traversed this semi-circle, we come to a sweep of pavilions that leads us into the great walk: the last of these is ornamented with a painting representing Black-eyed Susan returning to shore, having been taking leave of her Sweet William.

Returning to the grove, where we shall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than those heretofore seen, and beginning at the east end, which is behind the orchestra, and opposite the semi-circle above mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces:

1. Difficult to please.
2. Sliding on the ice.
3. Players on bagpipes and hautboys.
4. A bonfire at Charing-cross, and other rejoicings; the Salisbury stage overturned, &c.
5. The play of blindman's buff.
6. The play of leap-frog.
7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars who are just come ashore.
8. The play of skittles, and the husband upbraided by the wife, who breaks his shin with one of the pins.

Proceeding forward we see another range of pavilions, in a different style, adorned with paintings, forming another side of the quadrangle, which, in particular, claims the observation of the spectator, by a grand portico in the centre, and a marble statue underneath: but we shall begin where we left off, and describe these in their place. In the first pavilion is,

1. The taking of Porto Bello, in 1740.
2. Mademoiselle Catherina, the famous dwarf.
3. Ladies angling.

4. Bird-

4. Bird-nesting.
5. The play at bob-cherry.
6. Falstaff's cowardice detected.
7. The bad family, with the parson coming in to make peace: the husband has the tongs ready lifted up to strike his wife, who is at his feet, supplicating mercy, and their three children are crying.
8. The good family: the husband is reading; the wife with an infant in her arms, and the other children are listening; the rest are spinning, and the maid is washing the dishes.
9. The taking of the St. Joseph, a Spanish register ship, in 1741, by Captain Tucker, in the Fowey man of war.

Next is a semi-circle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end, and the space in front decorated with trees. In the middle, on a pedestal, was a beautiful marble statue of Handel, in the character of Orpheus playing on his lyre, by Roubiliac. This was the first great display of that sculptor's abilities, at least for the public eye; and was approved of by Mr. Pope. A very rare instance of a statue to living merit! It is not so large as life, though very like the original; for there was no block of marble large enough in England, at that time, for the purpose, as Pope somewhere expresses it, to

"Hew off the marble, and draw out the man."

But this statue is now placed behind the orchestra.

The remainder of the paintings in this range are,

1. Bird-catching, by a decoy with a whistle and net.
2. The play of see-saw.
3. The fairies dancing on the green by moonlight.
4. The milk-maid's garland, with its usual attendants.
5. The kiss stolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this side; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens: on each side of this walk are pavilions, and those on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings:

1. A northern chief, with his princess and her favourite swan, placed in a sledge, and drawn on the ice by a horse.
2. The play of hot-cockles.
3. An old gypsy telling fortunes by the coffee-cups.
4. The cutting of flour, a Christmas gambol, which is by placing a little ball at the top of a cone of flour, into which all are to cut with a knife, and whoever causes the ball to fall from the summit, must take it out with their teeth; which is represented in the painting.
5. The play of cricket.

On the opposite side is a row of pavilions, with a Gothic railing

railing in the front of them; and at the extremity of this walk is another entrance into the gardens from the road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a small semi-circle of pavilions, defended in front by a Gothic railing, and ornamented in the centre and at each end with Gothic temples: in both the latter are fine glass chandeliers and lamps; the former is ornamented in front with a portico, and the top with a Gothic tower and a handsome turret.

In all these pavilions the music is very distinctly heard, and from most of them are prospects of the noble vistas and other agreeable objects.

Having finished our description of the grove, and every part of its ornaments, we will now take a survey of the other parts of the gardens.

From the upper end of the walk last described, where we concluded the list of the paintings, we may see a long narrow vista that runs to the top of the gardens: this is called the Druid's or lover's walk, and on both sides of it are rows of lofty trees, one of which, meeting at the top, and interchanging its boughs, forms a delightful verdant canopy. Among these trees build a number of fine singing birds, such as nightingales, blackbirds, thrushes, &c. whose sweet harmony adds a peculiar pleasure to this rural scene. The contiguous walk is an open one, and has one of the finest rows of high elm-trees that is to be met with, towards the coach gate as it is called.

Returning to the spot where once stood the statue of Handel, we may, by looking up the garden, behold a noble vista, which is called the grand south walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and running parallel with it. This vista is formed by lofty trees on each side, and was terminated by a large and fine painting of the ruins of Palmyra; but the ruins themselves decayed, and made way for a noble view of architecture, designed by Sandby, and painted by Mortimer. At night, a transparent scene is displayed, which was the performance of the same excellent painter. In the centre of the cross gravel walk is a superb temple, the largest of the kind in England, which was built last year, by Mr. Smith, of Knightsbridge, in six weeks only. It was brought hither in three pieces, although the diameter is 44 feet, and the dome is supported by eight lofty pillars. It cost near 900 guineas. Every evening it is illuminated by a large chandelier in the centre, and festoons of variegated lamps round the bottom of the dome. On the right hand this walk is terminated by the trees which shade the lover's walk; and, at the extremity, on the left, is a landscape painting of ruins and running water, which is reckoned a master-piece.

From

From our situation to view this painting is another gravel-walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right side by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with several little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. There are likewise several bushes, from under which, a few years ago, subterraneous musical sounds were heard, called by some the fairy music: hence they acquired the appellation of musical bushes, which no doubt put many people in mind of the vocal forest, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the natural damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the instruments, this romantic entertainment has ceased. The downs are covered with turf, and pleasingly interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences is a statue of our great poet Milton, nearly surrounded with bushes, and seated on a rock, in an attitude listening to soft music, as described by himself, in his *Il Penseroso*. It is now illuminated every night with lamps, and was cast in lead by Roubiliac. From this statue, looking through the noble temple mentioned above, to the other extremity of the walk, we see a beautiful statue of Apollo, which the illumination of the patent lamps exhibits to great advantage.

At the upper end of these downs is a gravel-walk, formed on each side by lofty trees. This walk runs across the gardens, and terminates them this way.

In this walk is a beautiful prospect of a fine meadow (surrounded with park pales), in which the obelisk stands. This prospect is made by the trees being opposite the grand walk, (which runs from the entrance into the gardens,) and a ha-ha is formed in the ditch to prevent the company going into the field. At each end of this walk is a beautiful painting; one is a building with a scaffold and a ladder before it, which has often deceived the eye very agreeably; the other is a view in a Chinese garden.

The principal parts of all these charming walks form the boundaries of wildernesses composed of trees which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed with an espalier, somewhat in the Chinese taste.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to surprise and delight every susceptible spectator; but in a moon-light night there is something more peculiarly pleasing, which so strongly affects the imagination, that it almost initiates an idea of enchantment.

When the music is finished, great numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to supper, and some are attended with French horns and other music. To invite and detain their cus-

tomers the longer, the proprietors have two bands of wind music, in small moveable orchestras. They are engaged at a considerable expence, and are not permitted to take money, nor drink at the tables. A curious spectator may at this time enjoy a particular pleasure in walking round the grove, and surveying the brilliant guests. The multitude of groups varying in figure, age, dress, attitude, and the visible disparity of their humours, might form an excellent school of painting; and so many of our lovely countrywomen visit these blissful bowers, that were Zeuxis again to attempt the picture of Venus, it is from hence, and not from Greece, that he would borrow his image of perfect beauty. Nothing is wanting that can contribute towards the convenience of this entertainment; every thing is served in the best manner, and with the greatest readiness.

About one hundred nights make the season of Vauxhall; and the average of about one thousand persons a night is supposed to make a good season to the proprietors. On June 25, 1781, more than eleven thousand persons were in the gardens, owing to the permission of the Duke of Cumberland (whom the proprietors justly honour as their patron) to notify his intention of supping in the gardens with his Duchess; and to its being the sailing-day for the cup on the Thames, an anniversary donation of his Royal Highness. (This was the most memorable instance, of past or present times, where so many people assembled and paid admission money, where the invitation and entertainment was music, and where seven thousand persons were accommodated with provisions and refreshment on so small a spot.

The present proprietors of this enchanting spot have spared no expence whatever, either to augment or to heighten its beauties. Besides the covered walks, all paved with a composition, instead of clinkers or gravel, almost all the pavilions and boxes have colonnades in front, seven feet broad, which effectually shelter them from rain. Nor must a great improvement this season be forgotten; namely, a handsome waiting-room, 30 feet by 20, near the coach entrance into the gardens.

Here it may not be amiss to subjoin an account of the provisions and wines as they are sold in the gardens.

	s.	d.
Burgundy, a bottle	7	6
Champagne	10	6
Frontigniac	7	0
Claret	6	0
Old Hock	6	0
Madeira	4	9
Rhenish	3	0

Sberry

	s.	d.
<i>Sherry</i> — — — — —	3	3
Sugar for a bottle — — — — —	0	6
Ditto for a pint — — — — —	0	3
<i>Mountain</i> , a bottle — — — — —	2	9
<i>Red Port</i> — — — — —	2	3
<i>Lisbon</i> — — — — —	2	3
Cyder — — — — —	1	0
A quart of arrack — — — — —	8	0
Two pound of ice — — — — —	1	0
Table-beer, a quart mug — — — — —	0	6
A chicken — — — — —	3	0
A pulle'd chicken — — — — —	4	0
A dish of ham — — — — —	2	0
A plate of ham — — — — —	1	0
A plate of beef — — — — —	1	0
A plate of collared beef — — — — —	1	0
A potted pigeon — — — — —	1	0
A lettuce — — — — —	0	6
A cruet of oil — — — — —	0	4
Lemon — — — — —	0	3
A slice of bread — — — — —	0	1
A biscuit — — — — —	0	1
A pat of butter — — — — —	0	2
A slice of cheese — — — — —	0	2
A tart — — — — —	1	0
A custard — — — — —	0	4
A cheesecake — — — — —	0	4
A heart-cake — — — — —	0	2
A Shrewsbury cake — — — — —	0	2
A plate of anchovies — — — — —	1	0
A plate of olives — — — — —	1	0
A cucumber — — — — —	0	6
A jelly — — — — —	0	6
Wax lights — — — — —	1	4

To the honour of the proprietors, it must be observed, that they were the first that reduced the price of the wines marked in Italic (being those of the growth of Spain and Portugal), in consequence of our late commercial treaty with France. And we understand, that as soon as they can take the benefit of all the regulations consequent to this treaty, a still further reduction is intended.

Besides the above refreshments, tea, coffee, and cakes may be had at a side-board in the rotundo, till the conclusion of the first act of the concert, when a curtain is drawn up, and a fine transparent painting is exhibited in the recess, in which the side-board was placed. The price is six-pence for a basin

K 4.

of

of tea, a dish of coffee, or a plate of cakes, each charged separately.

UPMINSTER, a village in Essex, fifteen miles and a half from the metropolis, in the road from it to Tilbury Fort. It is called Upminster, from its lofty situation. That ingenious philosopher, Dr. William Derham, author of those two excellent works, *Astro* and *Physico-Theology*, was Rector of this place, from the year 1689 to 1735. In this parish is a spring, which the Doctor mentions in the latter work, [Book II. Chap V.] as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours. This spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all diminished, after an observation of above twenty years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months together.

UXBRIDGE, a town in Middlesex, in the road from London to Oxford, from the first of which cities it is distant fifteen miles. Though it is entirely independent, and governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs, it is only a hamlet to Great Hillingdon. The river Coln runs through it in two streams, full of trout, eels, and other fish; and over the main stream is a stone bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire. The church, or rather chapel, was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town has many good inns, and is particularly distinguished by the whiteness of the bread. There are many corn mills at a small distance, and a considerable number of waggon loads of meal are carried from thence every week to London. Uxbridge gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Paget; and is famous for a treaty carried on here between Charles I. and the parliament in 1644: the house used on the occasion is still standing, and is that opposite a miller's at the end of the town. Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp, which is supposed to be British.

W.

WALHAM, a village near Fulham, where are some genteel houses and good gardens.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a village in Essex, on the east side of the river Lea, which, here dividing, incloses some islands with fine meadows, and parts it from Waltham Cross. The abbey whence it took its name, was built in 1062, in honour of the holy cross, by Harold, son to Earl Godwin, to whom Edward the Confessor gave the village; and this abbey Harold endowed with West Waltham, now called Waltham Cross, and sixteen other manors. Its abbots, who were mitred, and had the twentieth place in parliament, lived in a most splendid and hospitable

table manner, and were frequently visited by Henry III. when he was reduced, and obliged to carry his family about for a dinner. The abbey was, at its dissolution, bestowed by Henry VIII. on Sir Anthony Denny, his groom of the stole, whose grandson afterwards employing workmen to convert it into a seat for himself, they are said to have dug up the corpse of Harold, who, after being slain in battle against William the Conqueror, was, at his mother's request, by the Conqueror's consent, interred in the abbey,

The site of this abbey, which has been in different possessors, was last in the family of the late Sir William Wake, Baronet. The abbey house, which had been repaired, rebuilt, and somewhat modernized by its different possessors, was entirely pulled down in 1770. A gate into the abbey-yard, a bridge which leads to it, some ruinous walls, and an arched vault, are, with the church, the only remains of this magnificent foundation. A tulip-tree, for which the gardens were known, and resorted to, is still standing in full vigour.

WALTHAM CROSS, also called West Waltham, is a post and market town on the west side of the river Lea, in Middlesex, in the road to Ware, 11 miles and a quarter from London. It takes its distinguishing epithet from the cross built there by Edward I. in honour of his beloved Queen Eleanor, whose corpse in its way from Lincolnshire to London rested here. It is a noble edifice; and round it were several effigies with not only the arms of England, but also of Castille, Leon, Poictou, &c. which are now greatly defaced.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Essex, situated on the river Lea, contiguous to Low Layton. In this parish are several ancient seats, and handsome houses, belonging to persons of distinction, the most remarkable of which was that of Higham-hall, pleasantly situated upon Higham-hill, a rising ground, about half a mile north from Clay Street, just above the river Lea, overlooking the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, and commanding a most extensive prospect. It has been a magnificent fabric; and, in ancient times, when the lords resided upon their royalties, no place could be more admirably situated than this mansion, which had within its view the whole extent of its jurisdiction: but there are now hardly any traces of its ancient grandeur remaining.

The church of Walthamstow is a large edifice, situated upon a hill, and consists of three aisles; that on the north side, built by Sir George Monox, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII. is called Monox's aisle; that on the south side bears the name of Thorne's aisle.

WALTON, a village in Surry, situated on the Thames, opposite to Sheperton, in Middlesex. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, consisting of about twelve acres of land, supposed to have been a work of the Romans; and from this village runs a vallum, or rampart of earth, with a trench as far as St. George's Hill, in this parish. It is said, that Middlesex once joined to this town, till about 300 years ago, the old current of the Thames was changed by an inundation, and a church destroyed by the waves.

At this place was a very curious bridge over the Thames, erected by the public-spirited Samuel Decker, Esq. who lived in this town, and who, applying to parliament for that purpose, obtained, in the year 1747, an act to empower him to erect a bridge there, and this admirable structure was completed in August 1750. But it has since been taken down, and a new one erected in its stead.

WALWORTH, a considerable village, in the parish of Newington, in Surry, now very rapidly increasing in buildings.

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, between Battersea and Putney, on the banks of the Thames, and on the road to Portsmouth. Its name is said to be derived from the river Wandle, which, crossing the town, falls here into the Thames. In this place is a considerable iron-foundry and manufactory, by which government were supplied during the late war; together with a white-lead manufactory, snuff mills, and some large callico printers, and dyers. Here is a handsome seat built by Lady Rivers, which has been lately sold to Sir Samuel Hanway, who is making considerable improvements on the spot. Here are also the agreeable villas of Sir William Fordyce, Sir James Sanderson, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Bush, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Tatlock, which have a delightful view of the Thames, between the bridges of Putney and Battersea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney to the left, embosomed as it were in woods, form, with the bridge, a very picturesque appearance; and the prospect is greatly improved by a view of Harrow-on-the-hill in the front, and of Highgate and Hampstead to the left. The body of the church is a neat modern edifice; but the tower is very ancient. Besides the small cemetery contiguous to the church, there is a more spacious one at the entrance of the village, on the left hand from London. In this last is the following epitaph, which seems to contain more simile and sentiment than is commonly met with in those uncouth rhymes, which, as Mr. Gray observes, "supply the place of fame and elegy, and teach the rustic moralist to die."

Like

Like to the damask rose you see,
 Or like the blossom on the tree,
 Or like the dainty flower of May,
 Or like the morning of the day,
 Or like the sun, or like the shade,
 Or like the gourd which Jonah had;
 Ev'n so is man whose thread is spun,
 Drawn out, and cut, and so is done:
 The rose withers, the bloom blasteth,
 The flower fadeth, the morning hasteth,
 The sun sets, the shadow flies,
 The gourd consumes, and man he dies..

In Garret Lane, between this village and Tooting, there has been a mock election, after every general election, of a *Mayor of Garret*, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave, for some time, no small celebrity. This custom, which originated in a frolic of some young gentleman, appeared, at the two last elections, to have lost much of its attractions both with the great and little vulgar, who formerly used to resort to it in prodigious crouds..

WANSTED, a village in Essex, adjoining to Woodford, and separated from Barking parish by the river Roding. In this place and its neighbourhood are several fine seats of the nobility, gentry, and wealthy citizens; but their lustre is greatly eclipsed by Wansted house, the magnificent seat of the late Earl Tylney, but now of his nephew and heir Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. This noble seat was prepared by Sir Josiah Child, his Lordship's grandfather, who added to the advantage of a fine situation a vast number of rows of trees, planted in avenues and vistas leading up to the spot of ground where the old house stood. And his Lordship's father, before he was ennobled, laid out the most spacious pieces of ground in gardens that are to be seen in this part of England.

The house was built since these gardens were finished, and is a magnificent edifice upwards of 260 feet in length, and 70 in depth, fronted with Portland stone, which, where it is not discoloured by the smoke, as in London, continues to grow whiter, the longer it is exposed to the open air.

The fore-front of the house has a long vista that reaches to the great road at Leyton Stone, and from the back-front, facing the gardens, is an easy descent that leads to the terrace, and affords a most beautiful prospect of the river, which is formed into canals; and beyond it the walks and wildernesses extend to a great distance, rising up the hill, as they sloped downwards before; so that the sight is lost in the woods, and i

the whole country, as far as the eye can reach, appears one continued garden.

The house was built by the late Earl's father, and designed by Col. Campbell, and is certainly one of the noblest houses, not only in the kingdom, but in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any even in Italy. It consists of two stories, the state and ground story.

This latter is the basement, into which you enter by a door in the middle, underneath the grand entrance, which is a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment in which are the arms of this nobleman. Under this is the landing-place from a double stone stair-case, which leads to the grand hall. This room is 53 feet long by 45 broad.

The ceiling represents Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night.

Over the chimney, Mr. Kent, the painter.

Three pictures by Casali; the subjects, Coriolanus, Porcenna, and Pompey taking leave of his family.

Two antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian,

Four statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architecture.

Four vases.

The door cases of this room are plain, and but little carved, though in a good style. The chimney-piece heavy.

Dining-room, 27 feet square.

Over the doors, St. Francis and a Madona.

Over the chimney, a ruin.

Six family portraits.

Drawing-room, 27 feet square.

Over the doors, a Magdalen, and Herodias.

Over the chimney, a Madona.

Bedchamber, 24 feet by 20.

Five views.

Light Closet.

Three Madonas.

Another Light Closet.

A Turkish Lady.

Conversation, by Hogarth, in which are introduced the late Earl's father, his Lady, their children, tenants, &c.

Scenes of the Italian comedy, two pictures, and some others.

These rooms form the front line to the left of the hall.

The suite of apartments to the right of the hall consists of

A Dining-room, 25 feet square.

The painting on the ceiling represents the Seasons.

The other pictures are,

Lord Chief Justice Glyn and his family, by Sir P. Lely.

Ho'y

Holy Family,
Three landscapes.

Drawing-room, 30 feet by 25.

The cieling painted, the subject Jupiter and Semele.

Three flower-pieces, by Baptift.

The room hung with tapestry, the subject Darius and Alexander.

The chimney-piece in this room is elegant: an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the centre of it.

Bed-chamber, 25 feet by 22.

Apollo and Narcissus, } over the doors.
Satyrs, }
Cupid, over the chimney.

Ball-room.

This room is 75 feet by 27, and runs the whole breadth of the house; it is very elegantly fitted up with gilded ornaments of all kinds, and hung with tapestry, the subjects of which are Telemachus and Calypso.

Over the chimney, Portia, by Scalken.

State Bedchamber, 27 feet by 22.

Venus sleeping, } over the doors.
Adonis sleeping, }

Venus and Psyche, over the chimney.

Diana and Endymion.

Dressing room, 27 feet by 25.

It is hung with tapestry.

Four landscapes.

Anti-chamber 40 feet by 27.

Hung with tapestry.

Seven pictures of ruins.

This room is ornamented with a curious cabinet, an elegant chimney-piece of white marble, and marble tables.

Saloon, 30 feet square.

The chimney-piece of white marble; over it, Pandora, by Nollkins

Three statues, Apollo antique.

Flora, } Wilton.
Bacchus, }

Dining-room, 40 feet by 27.

Three pictures painted by Casali, viz.

Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaspe.

The continence of Scipio.

Sophonisba taking poison.

Two landscapes.

Three ruins

Drawing-room, 27 feet square.

Over the chimney, Angelica and Medora, by Casali.

Bed-

Bedchamber, 27 feet by 21.

Hung with crimson velvet, the bed the same, and lined with an Indian tatten, white, trailed with coloured flowers.

A picture of ruins.

Dressing-room, 26 feet by 18, hung with crimson velvet.

A picture, by Nollikins.

Under the hall is a very noble arcade, out of which is a common dining parlour, 40 feet by 35, from whence we enter a breakfast room, 30 feet by 25, ornamented with prints by the most eminent masters, pasted on a pale-yellow coloured paper, with engraved borders, and disposed in a manner which displays great taste.

Before this house is a circular basin, which seems equal to the length of the front: here are no wings, though it was the original design of the architect. On each side, as you approach the house, are two marble statues of Hercules and Venus, with obelisks and vases alternately placed, which make some atonement for the defect just mentioned. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment with a bas relief supported by six three-quarter columns. In the garden is a curious grotto.

Mr. Arthur Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," observes, that "Wansted, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with compleat apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses are superior to this in other particulars; and, to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect of elegance of architecture, Wansted is second to Holkam. What a building would it be, where the wings added, according to the first design!"—*See a farther comparison between these five magnificent palaces, in the same ingenious work, page 368.*

The parish church was rebuilt, chiefly by the liberality of Sir Richard Child, Bart. Viscount Castlemain; and in the chancel is a very superb monument for Sir Josiah Child, whose statue in white marble stands pointing downward to the inscription. Underneath lies the figure of Bernard, his second son; and on each side sits a woman, veiled, one leaning her head upon her hand, and the other closing her hands and wringing them. There are also several boys in mourning postures, and one expressing the vanity of life by blowing up a bubble. On the 13th of July 1787, the first stone of a new church was laid by Sir James Tylney Long, Bart.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, situated on the river Lea, twenty-two miles from London. As this town lies low, and upon a level with the river, it was drowned in the year 1408, by floods from the neighbouring park and other uplands; and

fluices

fluices and weirs being made in its river to preserve it from the like inundations, Camden supposes, that it from thence acquired the name of Ware.

The town consists of one street, about a mile long, with several back streets and lanes well inhabited. The church is large, built in the form of a cross, and has a handsome gallery erected by the Governors of Christ Church Hospital in London; but the school, which was formerly for the younger children of that hospital, is removed to Hertford, which is thought to enjoy a purer air.

The plenty of water about this town gave rise to that admirable project of cutting a channel hence for conveying the New River to London. *See NEW RIVER.* Here is a very considerable market for corn; and so great is the malt trade here, and in the neighbourhood, that 5000 quarters of malt and other corn are frequently sent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals. Here is a charity school, and six or seven alms-houses; and at the Bull-Inn was a great bed much visited by travellers, it being twelve feet square, and said to be capable of holding twenty people.

WARE PARK belongs to William Plumer, Esq. This is a most beautiful situation, upon a hill rising above that rich vale which is terminated by Ware and Hertford. The house is a very handsome one, and the park has all the advantages which arise from inequality of ground, water, plantations, and a fine circumjacent country.

WATFORD, a market-town in Hertfordshire, on the east-side of Cassiobury, and seventeen miles from London, is situated upon the Coln, where it has two streams that run separately to Rickmansworth. The town is very long, but consists of only one street, which is extremely dirty in winter; and the waters of the river at the entrance into the town were frequently so much swelled by floods as to be impassable: but, in the year 1750, the road at the entrance at Watford was raised by a voluntary contribution; by which means the river is now confined within its proper bounds. Here are a free-school and several alms-houses, and in the church some handsome monuments.

WELWYN, a village in Hertfordshire, twenty-five miles from London, in the road to Bedford. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Edward Young was many years rector, and here was the scene of his melancholy, but pleasing effusions—"The Night Thoughts."

WESTERHAM, or WESTRAM, a neat market-town, on the western borders of Kent, about eight miles to the west of Sevenoak. Near this place a very noble seat was begun to be built by a private gentleman; but it was finished by the late

late Earl of Jersey, and called Squirries. The house stands on a small eminence with respect to the front; but on the back of the edifice the ground rises very high, and is divided into several steep slopes. Near the house are some woods, through which are cut several ridings. On the other side of the hill behind the house arise nine springs, which, uniting their streams, form the river Dart, or Darent.

Westerham is celebrated for being the birth-place of that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester. It was here also that General Wolfe was born: he is buried in the parish-church; and on the monument erected to his memory is the following inscription:

“ James,
Son of Colonel Edward Wolfe, and
Henrietta his wife,
Was born in this parish, January 2, 1727;
And died in America, Sept. 13, 1759,
Conqueror of Quebec.

While George in sorrow bows his laurel'd head,
And bids the artist grace the soldier dead;
We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,
Brave youth! the fairest in the lists of fame:
Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year;
Struck with thy fall, we shed the general tear;
With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,
And with thy matchless honours date our own.”

WEST HAM, a village in Essex, a mile from Stratford, called West Ham, to distinguish it from East Ham. About half a mile from the church, near the Abbey Mills, are the site and some remains of a once very considerable monastery, called the abbey of Stratford Langthorne, founded in 1135, by William Montfitchet, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. The demesnes of the abbey in this parish comprehended near 1500 acres; and they had several valuable manors, advowsons, and other estates in different counties. The Abbot had summons to parliament in 1307. At the dissolution it was valued by Dugdale at 511. 16s. 3d. and by Speed, at 573l. 15s. 6d. It was granted, with the church, and divers parcels of ground, to Peter Meautes, Esq. by one of whose ancestors, it was sold to John Nutts, Esq. It is now divided among several proprietors.

This abbey was bound to maintain the bridge at Bow, said to be the first arched stone bridge in England, and thence named, though perhaps it might derive its appellation from the

the French word *beau* (handsome); an epithet very likely to be given to it in those times. See Bow.

The gate-way of the abbey, built of brick, is still standing, over the road from the mills to the church. On part of its site is a public house and tea gardens, called the Adam and Eve, adjoining to which is one of the stone arches of the abbey, where the soil has been evidently much raised. In the kitchen of this house is a curiously-carved grave stone, on which were some brass inscriptions that were unfortunately removed; and in the gardens is a stone coffin, that was dug up here about eighteen years ago.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, four miles south-west of Hampton Court, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the river Wey. About this village are several fine seats, particularly those of the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of Portmore. See OATLANDS and HAM FARM.

WHITTON PLACE, near the village of Whitton, in Middlesex, nine miles west of London, is the seat of Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset Place. It was originally the seat of Archibald, Duke of Argyll, and famous then for the finest collection of exotics in England. Since his Grace's death, many of the rare plants have been removed; and all that now remain are some of the finest cedars, and other ever-greens, to be found in this country. The place itself has undergone many changes, and had many proprietors. The house is spacious, commodious, neatly furnished, and fitted up with valuable pictures, ancient marbles, original drawings, &c. There is also a compleat library, in which, in particular, are included the most valuable books on architecture. The grounds are laid out with great taste, on the plan of an Italian villa.

WICKHAM (WEST), adjoining to Hayes, in Kent, is so called, to distinguish it from two other parishes in the same county, East Wickham, near Woolwich, and Wickham Breux, near Canterbury. There are two separate villages in this parish, each situated upon an ascent, the one at a small distance after having passed Wickham Green from Beckenham, and the other about a mile farther southward. In this last stands the church, and the manor-house, commonly called West Wickham Court, the property of Miss Mary Lennard.

There is an odd custom in these parts, about Keston and Wickham, in rogation week, when a number of young men meet together for the purpose, and with a most hideous noise, run into the orchards, and, encircling each tree, pronounce these words:

Stand fast, root; bear well, top;

God send us a *yeuking* sop!

Ery

E'ry twig, apple big;
E'ry bough, apple enow.

For which incantation, the confused rabble expect a gratuity in money or drink, which is no less welcome. But if they are disappointed in both, they with great solemnity anathematise the owners and trees with altogether as insignificant a curse.

"It seems highly probable," says Mr. Hafted, "that this custom has arisen from the ancient one of perambulation among the heathens, when they made their prayers to the gods for the use and blessing of the fruits coming up, with thanksgivings for those of the preceding year. And as the heathens supplicated Eolus, the god of the winds, for his favourable blasts; so, in this custom, they still retain his name with a very small variation, this ceremony being called *yeuling*, and the word is often used in their invocations."

In this parish, the celebrated Gilbert West, author of "Observations on the Resurrection of Christ," had a very pleasant house, in which he devoted himself to learning and piety. "Here," says Dr. Johnson, "he was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used, at Wickham, to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation. There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt; and, what is of more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction, that produced his "Dissertation on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul."

In a summer house, in his garden, Mr. West wrote, and placed, the following inscription, in imitation of Ausonius, "Ad Villam:"

Not wrapt in smoky London's sulphurous clouds,
And not far distant, stands my rural cot:
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repose brings on the spleen,
Or the gay city's idle pleasures cloy;
Swift as my changing wish, I change the scene,
And now the country, now the town enjoy.

WICKHAM (EAST), the next parish, north east from Bexley, takes its name of *East* to distinguish it from the parish just mentioned, and that of *Wickham* from its nearness to the high road, *Wic*, in Saxon, signifying a street or way, and *ham* a dwelling, i. e. a dwelling by the street or highway. Close to the church is an old house, which was the residence of

of the Leighs, before they removed to Hawley, but has for several years been uninhabited. Here is also a good modern built seat, belonging to the widow of the late Thomas Jones, Esq.

WIDFORD, a village in Hertfordshire, near the town of Hoddesdon. In this parish, on a hill a little to the west of the river Lea, are two burrows, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of some action.

WIMBLEDON, a very pleasant village, in Surry, on a fine heath between Merton and Putney, seven miles from London. Among many villas here are those of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, the Right Honourable William Grenville, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. and William Wilberforce, Esq. the last lately sold to his relation Mr. Godfrey Thorton. But Wimbledon was most distinguished for the fine seat built here by the celebrated Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Marlborough. She left it to her grandson John Spencer, Esq. whose son, the late Earl Spencer, formed here one of the finest parks in England. It is ten miles round, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water, containing fifty acres, on which was formerly a vessel that mounted twelve guns. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view—Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hampstead and Highgate, the metropolis (in which may be distinguished his Lordship's house in the Green Park), Norwood, and Epsom Downs. No less than nineteen parish churches may be counted in this prospect, exclusive of those in London and Westminster. This park has been enlarged by a considerable piece of ground, taken from that part of the heath in the parish of Wandsworth, for which his Lordship pays 50*l.* a year to that parish. The house was burnt down to the ground a few years ago, and the site of it is now completely covered with verdure; but some of the offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve at present for the occasional residence of his Lordship. The parish church (the chancel excepted) has been pulled down; but is now rebuilding with brick, and the Right Honourable William Pitt (some of whose family are buried in the church-yard) gave 100 guineas toward a new ring of six bells, the number in the old church being only three. Earl Spencer, and several of the gentlemen and inhabitants, contributed likewise so liberally toward the rebuilding of the church, as entirely to preclude the necessity of a brief; and Mr. Levi, the Jew, did credit to himself, and to the liberal sentiments of the age, by a donation of 100*l.* to the erection of a christian church. At one corner of the church-yard, is a sepulchre of brick and stone for the family of Mr. Benjamin Bond Hopkins. The entrance,

trance, which is in the road, on the outside of the church-yard, is by a flight of steps into a sunk area, fenced in by iron rails. We then enter an apartment, illuminated by the door, and a small window on each side, which are all iron grated; and opposite the door are four rows of horizontal niches, above each other, being sixteen in the whole. Three of these are filled with each a relation of Mr. Hopkins, and the entrance, of course, closed up with marble, on which is inscribed their name, &c.—In the church-yard is the following epitaph on a young lady, which is not devoid of sentiment or poetry:

Stay, christian, stay; nor let thy haste profane
 This humble stone, whose more than moral strain
 Bids thee for death, impending death, prepare,
 While yet the day delights thee, and is fair.
 Her beauty lies in mould'ring ruins lost,
 A blossom nipt by an untimely frost;
 Unwarn'd, yet unsurpris'd, found on her guard,
 Like a wise virgin watching for her Lord.
 In life's sweet op'ning dawn she sought her God,
 And the gay path of youth with caution trod;
 In bloom of beauty humbly turn'd aside
 The incense flatt'ry offer'd to her pride.
 Her front with virgin modesty she bound,
 And on her lip the law of truth was found:
 Fond to oblige, too gentle to offend,
 Belov'd by all, to all the good a friend:
 The bad she censur'd by her life alone,
 Blind to their faults, severe upon her own:
 In others joys and griefs a part she bore,
 And with the needy shar'd her little store;
 At distance saw the world with pious dread,
 To God alone she for protection fled;
 Sought for that peace, which heav'n alone can give,
 And learn'd to die, ere others learn to live.

Wimbledon is celebrated in history, for a bloody battle fought here, in the sixth century, between Chevlene, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent. See MORT-LAKE and PROSPECT PLACE.

WINDSOR, so called from its winding shore, is a pleasant and well-inhabited borough, twenty-three miles from London, situated on the south bank of the Thames, in the midst of delightful vallies. Its church is a spacious ancient building, in the High-street of the town; in which is also the town-house, a neat regular edifice built in 1686, and supported by

by columns and arches of Portland stone: at the north end is placed, in a niche, the statue of Queen Anne; and, underneath, is the following adulatory inscription:

Anno Regni VI^o.

Dom. 1707.

Arte tua, sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA;

ANNÆ vis similem sculpere? sculpe Deam.

S. Chapman, Prætor.

In another niche, on the south side, is the statue of Prince George of Denmark, and, underneath, the following inscription:

Serenissimo Principi

GEORGIO Principi Daniæ,

Herói omni sæculo venerando,

Christophorus Wren, Arm.

Posuit. MDCCXIII.

In the area, underneath the town-hall, the market is kept every Saturday, and is plentifully supplied with corn, meat, fish, and all other provisions.

The town of Windsor has lately been much improved, the streets new paved with heath-stone, brought from the forest; and a broad flat pavement has been made for foot passengers, with lamps, &c. similar to the streets of London.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the most delightful palace of our Sovereigns, was first built by William the Conqueror, soon after his being established on the throne of this kingdom, on account of its pleasant and healthful situation, and as a place of security: it was greatly improved by Henry I. who added many additional buildings, and surrounded the whole with a strong wall. Our succeeding monarchs resided in the same Castle, till Edward III. caused the ancient building to be taken down; erected the present stately castle, and St. George's chapel; inclosed the whole with a strong wall or rampart of stone; and instituted the most noble order of the garter.

William of Wickham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, was principally employed by Edward III. in building this castle; and when he had finished it, he caused this doubtful sentence to be cut on one of the towers, *This made Wickham*: which being reported to the King, as if that Prelate had assumed to himself the honour of building this castle, he would probably have fallen under his Majesty's displeasure, had he not readily assured his Royal Master, that he meant it only as an acknowledgment that this building had *made him great* in the favour of his Prince, and had occasioned his being raised to his present high station.

Great

Great additions were in succeeding times made to the castle by several of our monarchs, particularly by Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and Charles II. This last Prince, soon after the Restoration, entirely repaired the castle; and it having suffered greatly by plunder in the preceding times of national disorder, restored it to its ancient splendour. As that Prince usually kept his court there during the summer season, he spared no expence in rendering it worthy the royal residence: he entirely changed the face of the upper court; he enlarged the windows, and made them regular; richly furnished the royal apartments, had them decorated with noble paintings; and erected a magazine of arms.

In short, Charles II. left little to be done to the castle, except some additional paintings in the apartments, which were added by his successors James II. and William III. in whose reign the whole was completed.

His present Majesty, since his residence at Windsor, has made several alterations; particularly, in the castle ditch, which has been filled up, and made level round the lower walls: the rising grounds on the east side of the castle have been lowered several feet, to open the prospect, &c.

This stately and venerable castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them, called the middle ward, it being formerly separated from the lower ward by a strong wall and draw bridge. The whole contains above twelve acres of land and as many towers and batteries for its defence; but length of time has abated their strength, and the happy union that subsists between the prince and people has made it unnecessary to keep these fortifications in perfect repair.

The castle is situated upon a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent, and enjoys a most delightful prospect around it. On the declivity of this hill is a fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free stone, 1870 feet in length. It is one of the noblest walks in Europe, both with respect to strength and grandeur, and the fine and extensive prospect, over the Thames, of the adjacent country on every side, with a variety of fine villas scattered about.

From the terrace you enter the little park, which extends round the north and east sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, computed to be four miles in circumference, and to contain about 500 acres of land. This park was enlarged and enclosed by a brick wall in the reign of William III. and is admired for its shady walks and natural beauties.

A delightful plain on the top of the hill was converted into a bowling-green by Charles II. but its eminence rendering the view from the east side of the terrace somewhat confined, it has been

been considerably lowered by order of his present Majesty, and the earth taken from the summit of the plain spread on the declivity of the hill, which is planted with various kinds of forest trees, and the whole enclosed with a new park paling.

This park, on the north side of the castle, was laid out for a garden, by order of Queen Anne, but on her death the design was laid aside, it being thought that the beauties of nature here render all the decorations of art unnecessary, and a great number of hands have been employed in levelling the parterres, &c. laid out by her late Majesty. This park is plentifully stocked with deer, and other game, particularly hares, and here his Majesty frequently takes the diversion of coursing. The keeper's lodge, at the south east side of the park, is a regular well-built edifice.

Adjoining to the park, and opposite the south east side of the castle, is a neat modern built mansion, named the *Queen's Lodge*. This building is on an easy ascent, and commands a pleasing prospect over the parks, and the neighbouring country. In front is a beautiful verdure, enclosed by a range of iron pallisades. The garden is elegant and much enlarged by the addition of the gardens and house of the late Duke of St. Alban's, purchased by his Majesty, and which make a part of the royal residence. The apartments belonging to the usher of the black rod, together with some offices that were greatly out of repair, have lately been taken down to enlarge the space between the castle and the Queen's lodge, and to open a view towards the keep, or round tower. Various other improvements have been made; and three of the famous cartoons by Raphael have been lately removed to this Lodge.

But to return to the castle. In the upper court is a spacious square, containing, on the north side, the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall; on the south and east sides are the royal apartments, those of the Prince of Wales, and the great officers of state; and in the centre of the area is an equestrian statue in copper of Charles II. with an inscription celebrating as *the best of Kings*, and *a most merciful Sovereign*, the tyrant in whose reign a Russel and a Sydney suffered!

The *Round Tower*, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the Governor's apartments. It is built on the highest part of the mount, and there is an ascent to it by a large flight of stone steps: these apartments are spacious and noble, and among the rest is a guard room, or magazine of arms. Charles II. began to face this mount with brick, but only completed that part next the court. This mount is neatly laid out in sloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with shrubs. These apartments command

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an extensive view to London, and the guides say into twelve counties. In the guard chamber they shew the coats of mail of John King of France, and David King of Scotland, both prisoners here at the same time; and King John's tower, where he resided.

The lower court is larger than the other, and is, in a manner, divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which stands in the centre. On the north, or inner side, are the houses and apartments of the Dean and Canons of St. George's chapel, with those of the Minor Canons, Clerks, and other officers; and on the south and west sides of the outer part are the houses of the Poor Knights of Windsor. In this court are also several towers belonging to the officers of the Crown, when the Court is at Windsor, and to the officers of the order of the Garter.

The royal apartments are on the north side of the upper court, and are termed the Star building, from a star and garter in the middle of the structure, on the outside next the terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a handsome vestibule, supported by columns of the Ionic order, with some antique busts in several niches. Hence you proceed to the great stair case, which is finely painted with several stories from Ovid. In the dome, Phaeton is represented desiring Apollo to grant him leave to drive the chariot of the sun. In large compartments, on the stair case, are the transformation of Phaeton's sisters into poplars, and Cynus changed into a swan. In several parts of the cieling are represented the signs of the zodiac supported by the winds, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed: at the corners are the four elements, each expressed by a variety of figures. Aurora is also represented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. In several parts of the stair-case are the figures of Music, Painting, and the other sciences. The whole is beautifully disposed, and heightened with gold; and from this stair-case you have a view of the back-stairs painted with the story of Meleager and Atalanta.

Having ascended the stair case, you enter first into the *Queen's Guard-chamber*, which is furnished with guns, pistols, bayonets, pikes, swords, &c. beautifully disposed into various forms, as the star and garter, the royal cypher, &c. On the cieling is Britannia in the person of Catharine, consort to Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with the four grand divisions of the earth, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their several offerings. On the outer part of this beautiful group are the signs of the zodiac; and in different parts

parts of the cieling are Minerva, Mars, Venus, and other heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embellishments. Over the chimney is a portrait of Prince George of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl; with a view of shipping by Vandervelde. We shall now proceed with all the other apartments, in the order in which we are conducted to them.

The Queen's Presence Chamber. Here Queen Catharine is represented, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues: she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, while Fame sounds the happiness of Britain; below, Justice is driving away Envy, Sedition, and every other evil genius. The room is hung with tapestry, containing the history of the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive Christians; and adorned with the pictures of Edward III. and the Black Prince, both by Belcamp; and James I. by Vandyck.

The Queen's Audience Chamber. The cieling is painted with Britannia in the person of Queen Catharine, in a car drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, Pomona, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne; and the tapestry was made at Coblenz, in Germany, and presented to Henry VIII. The pictures are, William Prince of Orange, and Frederick Henry Prince of Orange, both by Honthorst; and James the First's Queen, by Van Somer.

On the cieling of the *Ball Room* Charles II. is represented *giving freedom to Europe*, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda; on the shield of Perseus is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is written *Europa Liberata*. Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive branch. On the coving of this chamber is the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the four seasons, and the signs of the zodiac, the whole heightened with gold. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by Charles II. represents the four seasons of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures: William Earl of Pembroke, by Van Somer; St. John, after Correggio; Countess of Dorset, after Vandyck; Duchess of Richmond, by Vandyck; a Madona, and the Duchess of Hamilton, by Hanneman.

The Queen's Drawing Room. On the cieling is painted the Assembly of the Gods and Goddesses, the whole intermixed with Cupids, flowers, &c. and heightened with gold. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the twelve months of the year, and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holofernes, by Guido; a Magdalen, by Sir Peter Lely; Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, in the character of Minerva; Lady Dig-
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by, (wife of Sir Kenelm Digby,) by Vandyck; De Bray and his family, by himself; Killebrew and Carew, by Vandyck.

The Queen's Bed-Chamber. The bed of state in this room was put up by the present Queen: the inside and counterpane are of white satin; the curtains a pale green; and the whole finely embroidered. The ceiling is painted with the story of Diana and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the picture of her present Majesty at full length, with all her children in miniature, by West; and six landscapes, by Zucarelli.

The Room of Beauties, so named from the portraits of fourteen of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II. viz. Mrs. Knott and Mrs. Lawson, by Wissing; Lady Sunderland, Lady Rochester, Lady Denham and her sister, and Mrs. Middleton, by Sir Peter Lely; Lady Byron, by Houseman; Duchess of Richmond, Countess of Northumberland, Lady Grammont, Duchess of Cleveland, and Duchess of Somerset, by Sir Peter Lely; and Lady Ossory, by Wissing; with thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandyck and Ruffel.

The Queen's Dressing Room. Here is Anne of Denmark, Queen to James I. and in this room is a closet, wherein is a portrait of William Duke of Gloucester, by Sir Peter Lely. In this closet is likewise the banner of France, annually delivered on the second of August by the Duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim-house in Oxfordshire.

Queen Elizaeth's, or the Picture Gallery, is adorned with the following paintings: James I. by Van Somer; the Holy Family, after Raphael; the Emperor Charles V. the offering of the wise men, by Paul Veronese; two usurers, by the famous blacksmith of Antwerp; Perseus and Andromeda, by Schiavone; Aretine and Titian, by Titian; Henry VIII. by Holbein; the battle of Spurs, in 1513, by ditto; two Italian markets, by Bomboccio; a conversation, by Teniers; Sir John Lawson, Sir Christopher Minnes, Lord Sandwich, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir George Ayscough, Sir Thomas Tiddymann, Anne Duchess of York, Prince Rupert, Sir Jeremiah Smith, Sir Joseph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, the Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Harman, all by Sir Peter Lely; a boy with puppies, by Murillo; our Saviour and St. Johna by Vandyck; expedition of Henry VIII. to Boulogne: St. Joseph, by Fetti; a man's head, by Carlo Cignani; a boy paring fruit, by Michael Angelo; men playing at bowls, by Teniers; Ascension of the Virgin, by Bassano; boors drinking, by Teniers; St. Charles, by Fetti; Angel and Shepherds, by Poussin; interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I. our Saviour in the garden, by Poussin; Emanuel Phillibert, Duke of Savoy, by Sir A. More; Angel delivering Peter, by Steenwyck; Indian market, by Post; Marquis del Guasto

Gualto and family, after Titian ; and Rinaldo and Armida, by Romanelli. In this room is also a curious amber cabinet, presented by the King of Prussia to Queen Caroline.

There is here likewise *Queen Caroline's China Closet*, filled with a great variety of curious china, elegantly disposed ; and the whole room is finely gilt and ornamented ; the pictures are, Prince Arthur, and his two sisters, children of Henry VII. by Mabuse ; a woman with a kitten, and a woman squeezing blood out of a sponge. In this closet is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London.

From this gallery a return is made to the *King's Closet*, the cieling of which is adorned with the story of Jupiter and Leda. The pictures are, Anne Duchess of York, the Princess Mary, and Mary Duchess of York, all by Sir Peter Lely ; a man's head, by Raphael ; St. Catharine, by Guido ; a woman's head, by Parmegiano ; a landscape with boats, and a landscape with figures, both by Brueghel ; a landscape, by Teniers ; the Duke of Norfolk, by Holbein ; Holy Family, by Vanuden ; Luther ; Erasmus, by Pens ; Queen Henrietta Maria, by Vandyck ; and the creation by Brueghel.

The *King's Dressing-Room*. On the cieling is the story of Jupiter and Danae. This room is adorned with the pictures of Prince George of Denmark, by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; a Magdalen, by Dolci ; two views of Windsor castle, by Wousterman ; a man's head, by Vinci ; a landscape, by Wouwermans ; Nero depositing the ashes of Britannicus, by Le Seur ; the Countess of Desmond, by Rembrandt ; she lived 150 years wanting a few days : a farrier's shop, by Wouwermans ; a youth's head, by Holbein ; Charles II. by Russel ; Herodias's daughter, by Dolci ; James Duke of York, by Russel ; and Charles the Second's Queen, by Sir Peter Lely.

The *King's Bed-Chamber* is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Hero and Leander : the bed of state is of rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, by order of Queen Anne ; and on the cieling Charles II. is represented in the robes of the Garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head ; and he is attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, paying their obedience to him. The paintings are, Charles II. when a boy, in armour, by Vandyck ; and his brother Henry Duke of Gloucester.

The *King's Drawing-Room*. The cieling is painted with Charles II. riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts ; Hercules is driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance ; Britannia and Neptune, properly attended, are paying obedi-

ence to the Monarch as he passes; and the whole is a lively representation of the Restoration of that sovereign, and the introduction of arts and sciences in these kingdoms. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the Labours of Hercules, with festoons of fruit and flowers, the whole beautifully decorated in gold and stone colour. The pictures in this room are, a converted Chinese, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; a Magdalen, by young Palmer; the Roman Charity; St. John; and St. Stephen stoned.

The King's Publick Dining-Room. The ceiling represents the banquet of the gods, with a variety of fish and fowl. The pictures are Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, these four by Genarrio; a naval triumph of Charles II. by Verrio; the marriage of St. Catharine, by Danckers; nymphs and satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; hunting the wild boar, by Snyders; a picture of still life, by Kalf; the taking of the bears by Basson; a Bohemian family, by De Brie; divine love, by an unknown hand; Lacy, a famous comedian, in Charles the Second's time, in three characters, by Wright; a sea piece; Diana; a singing master and scholars, by Honthorst; a Japan peacock; the cocoa-tree; architecture and figures.

The carving of this chamber is very beautiful, representing a great variety of fowl, fish, and fruit, on lime-wood, by Gibbons, a famous statuary in the reign of Charles II.

The King's Audience-Chamber. The canopy is of green velvet, richly embroidered with gold: and on the ceiling is represented the establishment of the church of England at the Restoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the cardinal virtues; Religion triumphs over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the church; all which are represented in the proper attitudes, and highly finished. The pictures in this room are Peter, James, and John, by Michael Angelo; the Duke of Richmond, by Mytens; Christ before Pilate, by Schiavone; and Lot and his daughters, by Pessaro.

The King's Presence-Chamber is hung with tapestry, containing the history of Queen Athaliah; and, on the ceiling, Mercury is represented with an original portrait of Charles II. which he shews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and their companions. Over the canopy is Justice in stone colour, shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs, with the star of Venus: at the lower end of the chamber is Venus in a marine car drawn by tritons and sea nymphs. The paintings are,

Duns

Duns Scotus, by Spagnolet; Peter I. of Russia. by Sir G. Kneller; and Prometheus, by young Palmer.

The King's Guard-Chamber is a noble room, in which is a magazine of arms consisting of some thousands of pikes, pistols, guns, coats of mail, swords, halberds, bayonets, and drums, disposed in a most curious manner, in colonnades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, then master-gunner of this castle; the person who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed those in the armoury in the Tower of London. The ceiling is finely painted in water colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is also a representation of Mars, and over the chimney-piece is a picture of Charles XI. of Sweden, on horseback, by Wyck. Eight paintings of battles and sieges, &c. have been placed in this room by his present Majesty.

At an installation, the Knights of the Garter dine here in great state in the absence of the Sovereign.

St. George's Hall is set apart to the honour of the Order of the Garter, and is, perhaps, one of the noblest rooms in Europe, both with regard to the building and the painting. In a large oval in the centre of the ceiling Charles II. is represented in the habit of the Order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown of these kingdoms over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on each side. In the same oval Regal Government is upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Towards the throne is represented, in an octagon, St. George's cross encircled with the Garter, within a star or glory supported by Cupids, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; and, besides other embellishments relating to the Order, the Muses are represented attending in full concert.

On the back of the throne, is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George and the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inscribed, *Veniendo restituit rem*, in allusion to William III. who is painted in the habit of the Order, sitting under a royal canopy, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. To the throne is an ascent of five steps of fine marble, to which the painter has added five more, which are done with such perfection as to deceive the sight.

This noble room is 108 feet long; and the whole north side is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III. the founder of the Order, seated on a throne, receiving the Kings of France and Scotland prisoners;

the Black Prince is seated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *insignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has given a loose to his fancy, by closing the procession with the fiction of the Countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music gallery, supported by slaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons, taken prisoners by the Black Prince. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the Order of the Garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was by Verrio, and is heightened with gold.

St. George's or the King's Chapel. This ancient structure, which is in the purest style of Gothic architecture, was first erected by Edward III. in 1337, soon after the foundation of the college, for the honour of the Order of the Garter, and dedicated to St. George, the patron of England; but, however noble the first design might be, Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the Dean and Canons, situated on the north and west sides of the chapel. The work was afterwards carried on by Henry VII. who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof.

The architecture of the inside has always been esteemed for its great beauty, and in particular the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins sust. in the whole ceiling, every part of which has some different device well finished, as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Henry III. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. also the arms of England and France quarterly, the cross of St. George, the rose, portcullis, lion rampant, unicorn, &c. In a chapel in the south aisle is represented, in ancient painting, the history of John the Baptist; and in the same aisle are painted, on large pannels of oak, neatly carved, and decorated with the several devices peculiar to each Prince, the portraits at full length of Prince Edward, son to Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. and Henry VII. In the north aisle is a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, wherein the history of that saint is painted on the pannels, and well preserved. In the first of these pannels St. Stephen is represented preaching to the people; in the second he is before Herod's tribunal; in the third he is stoning; and in the fourth he is dead,
At

At the east end of this aisle is the chapter house of the college, in which is a portrait at full length, by a masterly hand, of Edward III. holding in his right hand a sword, and bearing the crowns of France and Scotland. On one side of this painting is kept the sword of that warlike Prince.

But what appears most worthy of notice is the choir. On each side are the stalls of the Sovereign and Knights Companion of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword of each Knight, set up over his stall on a canopy of ancient carving curiously wrought; and over the canopy is affixed the banner or arms of each Knight properly blazoned on silk, and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's stall is on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and has a canopy and complete furniture of the same: his banner is likewise of velvet, and his mantling of cloth of gold. The Prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the Knights Companion, the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions and colleagues, equal in honour and power.

The altar-piece was, soon after the Restoration, adorned with cloth of gold and purple damask by Charles II. but on removing the wainscot of one of the chapels in 1707, a fine painting of the Lord's supper was found, which being approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent masters, was repaired and placed on the altar-piece.

On the cieling is finely represented our Lord's ascension; The north side of the chapel is ornamented with the representation of our Saviour's raising Lazarus from the dead, his curing the sick of the palsy, and other miracles, by Verrio; and in a group of spectators the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of this chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his Majesty and the Royal family. The canopy, curtains, and furniture, are of crimson velvet fringed with gold; and the carved work of this chapel, which is well worthy the attention of the curious, is done by that famous artist Gibbons, in lime-tree, representing a great variety of pelicans, doves, palms, and other allusions to scripture history, with the star and garter, and other ornaments.

Near the altar is the Queen's gallery, for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation.

In a vault under the marble pavement of this choir, are interred the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his Queen, Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne. In the south aisle,

near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI. and the arch near which he was interred was sumptuously decorated by Henry VIII. with the royal ensigns and other devices, but they are now much defaced by time.

In this chapel is also the monument of Edward Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, erected by his Lady, who is also interred with him. The monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry.

Another, within a neat screen of brass work, is erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and his Lady.

A stately monument of white marble to the memory of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort. There are here also the tombs of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, that of the Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to Edward IV. and several others.

Before we conclude our account of this ancient chapel, it will be proper to observe, that James II. made use of it for the service of popery, and mass being publicly performed there, it has ever since been neglected and suffered to run to ruin, and, being no appendage to the collegiate church, waits the royal favour to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present situation.

From St. George's chapel you are conducted to the *Queen's Guard-Chamber*, the first room you entered; for this is the last of the state apartments at present shewn to the public, the others being only opened when the court resides at Windsor. They consist of many beautiful chambers, adorned with the paintings of the greatest masters.

In passing from hence the stranger usually looks into the inner or horn court, so called from a pair of stag's horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of stone steps lead to the *King's Guard Chamber*; and in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules in stone colour. On a dome over the steps is painted the battle of the gods; and on the sides of the staircase are the four ages of the world, and two battles of the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

Here the guides commonly carry the stranger to the *Round Tower*, mentioned above.

The royal foundations in this castle are the most noble Order of the Garter, which consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companion: the Royal College of St. George, consisting of a Dean, twelve Canons, seven
Minor

Minor Canons, eleven Clerks, an Organist, a Verger, and two Sacrists : and the Alms Knights, who are eighteen in number, viz. thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of James I.

Of the Knights of the Garter. Windsor castle being the seat of this order, it may be expected that we should here give some account of it. The Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III. in 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is also called the Order of St George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went to war, and St. George's cross was made the ensign of the Order. The Garter was at the same time appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction, not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tie or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights Companion strictly to himself, and to each other in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their Prince and Sovereign." At that time, King Edward, being engaged in prosecuting, by arms, his right to the crown of France, caused the French motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter, declaring thereby the equity of his intention, and at the same time retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprise in which he had engaged, for the support of his right to that crown.

The installation of a Knight of this most noble Order consists of many ceremonies established by the royal founder, and the succeeding Sovereigns of the Order, the care of which is committed to Garter King at Arms, a principal officer of the Order, appointed to support and maintain its dignity.

On the day fixed upon for the installation, the Knights Commissioners appointed by the Sovereign to instal the Knights Elect, meet in the morning, in the great chamber in the Dean of Windsor's house, dressed in the full habit of the Order, where the officers of the Order also attend in their habits : but the Knights Elect come thither in their under habits only, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

From hence the Knights walk two and two in procession to St. George's chapel, preceded by the Poor Knights, Prebendaries, Herald, Pursuivants, and other officers of the Order, in their several habits; being arrived there, the Knights Elect rest themselves in chairs behind the altar, and are respectively introduced into the chapter-house, where the Knights Commissioners (Garter and other officers attending) invest them with the surcoat or upper habit of the Order, while the Register

reads the following admonition : " Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble Order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, and the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy." Then Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the Commissioners, who buckle it on, and also girds on the hanger and sword.

The procession of each Knight Elect separately is afterwards made into the choir, attended by the Lords Commissioners and other Companions of the Order, and preceded by the Poor Knights, Prebendaries, &c. as before, Garter in the middle carrying, on a crimson velvet cushion, the mantle, hood, garter, collar, and George, having the Register on his right hand, who carries the New Testament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, and the Black Rod on his left. On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar and the Sovereign's stall, the Knights are conducted to their several stalls, under their respective banners, and other ensigns of honour. The Knights Elect then take the oath, and are completely dressed, invested with the mantle of the Order, and the great collar of St. George, which is done with great state and solemnity.

After the installation, the Knights make their solemn offerings at the altar, and, prayers being ended, the grand procession of the Knights is made from the choir, in their full habits of the Order, with their caps frequently adorned with diamonds, and plumes of feathers on their heads, round the body of the church, and, passing out at the south door, the procession is continued in great state through the courts of the castle into St. George's hall, preceded by his Majesty's music, in the following order: the Poor Knights of Windsor; the Choir of St. George's chapel; the Canons or Prebendaries of Windsor; the Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms; the Dean of Windsor, Register of the Order, with Garter King at Arms on his right hand, and on his left the Black Rod of the Order; the Knights Companion, according to their stalls, their trains supported by the choristers of St. George's chapel.

The Knights having for some time rested in the royal apartments, a sumptuous banquet is prepared, if the Sovereign be present, in St. George's hall, and, in his absence, in the great Guard chamber next adjoining, and the Knights are introduced and dine with great state in the habits of the Order, the music attending. Before dinner is ended, Garter King at Arms proclaims the style and dignity of each Knight,
after

after which the company retire, and the evening is closed with a ball for the ladies in the royal lodgings.

WINDSOR Great Park and Forest. As we have already described the town of Windsor, the little park, and castle, and given some account of the Order of Knights of the Garter, we are naturally led to mention the great park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It lies on the south side of the town, and opens by a noble road in a direct line to the top of a delightful hill at near three miles distance. This road leads, through a double plantation of trees on each side, to the ranger's or keeper's lodge. The late Duke of Cumberland greatly improved the natural beauties of the park, and by large plantations of trees, extensive lawns, new roads, canals, and rivers, has rendered this villa an habitation worthy of a prince.

This lodge is the seat of the present ranger, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland.

The first room of this lodge is neatly hung with plain paper, ornamented with prints, among which are the views of the fine improvements in the park.

In the *Dining-Room*, over the chimney piece, is his late Royal Highness's stud, by Gilpin, 1764.

The *Drawing-Room*. The ceiling, cornice, and pilasters of this room, are most superbly gilt; over the chimney is a portrait of the Duchess of Cumberland, by Miss Reid.

In the first passage is an excellent painting of the crossing of the Rhine, and in another place are two pagodas.

The *Page's Waiting-Room* is ornamented with several good sea-pieces, among which is the Monmouth engaging the Foudroyant.

In the *Musick-Room* are several of the late Duke's breeding mares, and over the chimney is Marshal Saxe.

The *Breakfast-Room* is hung with paper, of a lilac ground, ornamented with curious painted lime-trees, which have a very pleasing effect.

In the apartments above stairs are several paintings by the best masters; but these rooms, being bed-chambers, are not shewn to strangers.

The Belvedere on Shrub's-Hill, is a triangular building, that has a tower at each corner, one of which is a staircase, the other a library, and the third a china closet. It is encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a most delightful rural scene. The noble piece of water in the valley underneath was formed at a great expence, and from a small current, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this water his late Royal Highness caused a bridge to be erected of most curious architecture, and on a

bold and noble plan, being one single arch, 165 feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the boasted Rialto at Venice.

This piece of water terminated in a large and beautiful cascade, but, a few years ago, the pond head blowing up, the rapidity of the torrent did such material damages to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be entirely taken down, and rebuilt with five arches to it. About half a mile from this bridge is the Chinese Island, so named from the building on it after the Chinese manner. The structure is small, but elegant and striking. The middle room is of scarlet and green, richly ornamented with gold. The pannels of the doors are of looking-glass, which has a pretty effect. The right hand room has all the necessary conveniencies of a kitchen, and the other room, which forms the left wing, is hung with white satin, painted, in which is a settee of the same. Here a curious bracket, which supports a table against the window, forms a spreading tree, with birds, beneath which sit, on a branch, a Chinese man and woman.

These apartments were formerly completely furnished, but having been robbed of several articles, the principal furniture is now removed.

Near this pond is a beautiful grotto.

His Royal Highness's attention was not confined to this spot only; but extended in like manner to the adjoining forest, that scene of rural diversion.

Besides the improvements already mentioned, the race-ground on Ascot Heath was laid out, and brought into the most beautiful order, at a large expence, by his late Royal Highness, and is allowed to be one of the first courses in the kingdom. The forest is of great extent, and was appropriated to hunting by William I. who established many laws and regulations for the preservation of the royal game.

In this extensive tract of land are several pleasant towns and villages, of which Wokingham, or Oakingham, situated near the centre of the forest, is the principal; and though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, yet it is finely diversified with hills and vales, woods and lawns, and interspersed with delightful villas.

WINKFIELD, a pleasant village, five miles south-west of Windsor. On the side of a plain, nearly opposite to Cranburn Lodge, is a neat edifice built and endowed by the late Earl of Ranelagh, some time keeper of the forest, for the education of twenty boys and girls. Near adjoining is the seat of Stanlake Batson, Esq. and in the neighbourhood are the houses of several other gentlemen.

WOBURN FARM, the seat of the late Philip Southcote, Esq.

Esq. joins to the Earl of Portmore's just beyond it. It contains 150 acres, of which near five and thirty are adorned to the highest degree; of the rest about two thirds are in pasture, and the remainder in tillage: the decorations are, however, communicated to every part; for they are disposed along the sides of a walk, which, with its appendages, forms a broad belt round the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted scale, through the arable. This walk is properly a garden: all within it is a farm: the whole lies on the two sides of a hill, and on a flat at the foot of it: the flat is divided into corn-fields; the pastures occupy the hill; they are surrounded by the walk, and crossed by a communication carried along the brow, which is also richly dressed, and which divides them into two lawns, each completely encompassed with gardens.

These are in themselves delightful; the ground in both lies beautifully: they are diversified with clumps and single trees, and the buildings in the walk seem to belong to them.

On the top of the hill is a large octagon structure; and not far from it the ruin of a chapel. To one of the lawns the ruin appears, on the brow of a gentle ascent, backed and grouped with wood; from the other is seen the octagon upon the edge of a steep fall, and by the side of a pretty grove which hangs down the declivity. This lawn is further embellished by a neat Gothic building; the former by the house and the lodge at the entrance: and, in both, other objects of less consequence, little seats, alcoves, and bridges, continually occur.

The buildings are not, however, the only ornaments of the walk; it is shut out from the country for a considerable length of the way, by a thick and lofty hedge-row, which is enriched with woodbine, jessamine, and every odorous plant whose tendrils will entwine with the thicket. A path, generally of sand or gravel, is conducted in a waving line, sometimes close under the hedge, sometimes at a little distance from it; and the turf on either hand is diversified with little groups of shrubs, of firs, or the smallest trees, and often with beds of flowers: these are rather too profusely strewed, and hurt the eye by their minuteness; but then they replenish the air with their perfumes, and every gale is full of fragrance. In some parts, however, the decoration is more enlarged; and the walk is carried between larger clumps of ever-greens, thickets of deciduous shrubs, or still more considerable open plantations. In one place it is entirely simple, without any appendages, any gravel, or any sunk fence, to separate it from the lawn, and is distinguished only by the richness of its verdure, and the nicety of its preservation. In the arable part it is also of green sward, following the direction of the hedges about the
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the several inclosures: these hedges are sometimes thickened with flowering shrubs; and in every corner, or vacant space, is a rosary, a close or an open clump, or a bed of flowers. But if the parterre has been rifled for the embellishment of the fields, the country has on the other hand been searched for plants new in a garden; and the shrubs and the flowers which used to be deemed peculiar to the one, have been liberally transferred to the other; while their number seems multiplied by their arrangement in so many and such different dispositions. A more moderate use of them would have been better, and the variety more pleasing, had it been less licentious.

But the excess is only in the borders of the walk; the scenes through which it leads are truly elegant, every where rich, and always agreeable. A peculiar cheerfulness overspreads both the lawns, arising from the number and the splendour of the objects with which they abound, the lightness of the buildings, the inequalities of the ground, and the varieties of the plantations. The clumps and the groves, though separately small, are often massed by the perspective, and gathered into considerable groups, which are beautiful in their forms, their tints, and their positions. The brow of the hill commands two lovely prospects; the one gay and extensive, over a fertile plain, watered by the Thames, and broken by St. Ann's Hill and Windsor castle; a large mead of the most luxurious verdure lies just below the eye, spreading to the banks of the river; and beyond it the country is full of farms, villas, and villages, and every mark of opulence and cultivation. The other view is more wooded; the steeple of a church, or the turrets of a seat, sometimes rise above the trees. The inclosures on the flat are more retired and quiet; each is confined within itself; and, all together, they form an agreeable contrast to the open exposure above them.

With the beauties which enliven a garden, are every where intermixed many properties of a farm; both the lawns are fed; and the lowing of the herds, the bleating of the sheep, and the tinklings of the bell weather, resound through all the plantations; even the clucking of poultry is not omitted; for a menagerie, of a very simple design, is placed near the Gothic building; a small serpentine river is provided for the water fowl, while the others stray among the flowering shrubs on the banks, or straggle about the neighbouring lawn: and the corn-fields are the subjects of every rural employment, which arable land, from seed time to harvest, can furnish. But, though so many circumstances occur, the simplicity of a farm is wanting; that idea is lost in such a profusion of ornaments.

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a rusticity of character cannot be preserved amidst all the elegant decorations which may be lavished on a garden.

WOODFORD, a village near Chingford, in Essex. It derived its name from a ford in Epping Forest, where now is Woodford-bridge. It is about nine miles from London, and is remarkable for its fine situation, and the many handsome houses which adorn it.

WOODLAND HOUSE, the charming villa of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. is on the north side of Blackheath, towards Charlton, in Kent. The situation is delightfully picturesque, and commands a pleasing but distant view of the Thames. The gardens, which are not very extensive, communicate with a small paddock, and the whole has a very neat and agreeable appearance.

The face of the building is a beautiful stucco. The front, which has a handsome portico, is enriched by a niche on each side, containing elegant statues, representing the young Apollo and the dancing fawn. Immediately over each niche is a circular basso-relievo, with a semicircular window in the centre.

WOOLWICH, on the Thames, three miles from Greenwich, and nine from London, is rendered considerable by its ship-yard, where is the oldest dock belonging to the royal navy, and which is said to have furnished as many men of war as any two others in the kingdom. Here are several fine docks, rope yards, and spacious magazines, besides the stores of planks, masts, pitch, and tar. In the warren, or park, where they make trial of great guns and mortars, there are several thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides a vast number of bombs, mortars, and grenadoes. The largest ships may safely ride here, even at low water. A company of matrosses are employed here to make up cartridges, and to charge bombs, carcasses, and grenadoes, for the public service. The church was some years ago rebuilt in a handsome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. It is remarkable, that part of the parish is on the other side of the Thames, on the Essex shore, where there was once a chapel, and is included in this county. Here is an alms-house for poor widows; and the town has a market on Fridays, but no fair.

WROTHAM, or **WORTHAM**, a market town in Kent, twenty-four miles from London, received its name from the great quantity of the herb-wort which grows near it. It has a very large church, in which are sixteen stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy who attended the Archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged, and who had a palace here, till Simon Islip, the Archbishop, in the

the fourteenth century, pulled it down, and built another at Maidstone. Several pieces of antiquity have been dug up here, particularly some military weapons.

WROTHAM-PARK, at Barnet, in Middlesex, the magnificent seat of George Byng, Esq. was built by his uncle, the late Admiral Byng. The present owner has made great additions to both the house and park, the views from which are very fine.

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA.

BARNES.

Page 35, line 36, after *Kingston* read *Lady Archer has a villa here, which is noted for some of the finest green-houses in the kingdom.*

CAMBERWELL.

Page 49, after line 37, read *a handsome house, which belonged to the late Admiral Sir Piercy Brett, but is now the residence of Mr. Mills. Not far from this is a noble avenue of trees called The Grove, at the upper end of which are two handsome villas, both belonging to Dr. Lettsom, who has let one of them to Mr. Gorwland. Dr. Lettsom's house, which is called Camberwell Grove, is deservedly noted for its extensive grounds, which not only command a very fine prospect over the metropolis, and of Shooter's Hill, and the adjacent hills of Surry, but contain a complete botanical garden, a fine collection of exotics, &c.—The parish church of Camberwell is a very ancient structure; but the south aisle has been taken down, rebuilt, and enlarged, and was opened on Easter Monday, 1787.*

ENFIELD.

Page 77, line 13, after *Henry VII.* add *His present Majesty granted a large tract of land, in the most sequestered part of this chase, to the late Sir Richard Jebb, Bart. in consideration of his medical attention to the Duke of Gloucester, when ill in Italy. This land Sir Richard converted into a very beautiful park, and embellished with a singular villa in imitation of an Italian loggia, with all the accommodations of hospitality, not forgetting a music-room, &c.—This villa, to which Sir Richard gave the name of Trent Place, was brought to the hammer, on the 13th of September, 1787, and knocked down at 4,100l.*

INGATE-

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA.

INGATESTONE.

Page 109, line 1, for *Ingatstone* read *Ingatestone*.

KNIGHT'S HILL FARM.

Page 128, after line 10 add, *a neat farm-house, which he new-fronted; building, at the same time, some additional apartments; but his Lordship is now erecting an entire new house. The gardens, &c.*

LALEHAM.

Page 133, penult. for *Sir James Lowther, Bart.* read *the Earl of Lonsdale*.

LATTON PRIORY.

Page 145, line 20, after *style* add *Mr. Lusington has lately sold the whole to Montague Burgoyne. Esq.*

MUSWELL HILL.

Page 156, line 2, for *Parker* read *Porker*.

PECKHAM.

Page 169, for the last line &c. read *purchased by Mr. Hill, a merchant of London, from whose family it descended to the present possessor, William Shard, Esq. who still preserves the exploded style of the last century in his gardens; and, indeed, with great propriety, their vicinity to the houses in Peckham, not permitting them to be laid open according to the modern taste. The experienced gardener from Paris, mentioned above, was either Le Notre, or one of his pupils, the plan of the wilderness in these gardens being not unlike that of the Elysian Fields in the gardens of the Tuileries in Paris.*

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS.

Page 207, after line 131, add *Mr. Townsend's lady was Miss Rosa Peregrina du Plessis, only child of Henry Hare, the last Lord Coleraine of that family, by Mrs. Du Plessis, to whom his Lordship left his estates; but she, being an alien, could not take them; and the will, being legally made, barred his heirs at law, so that the estates escheated to the Crown. Upon which, through the interest of Mr. Townsend's father with the then Lord Holland, a grant was made of these estates to Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, and confirmed by act of Parliament. They have now devolved on his only son, Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. of the university of Cambridge.*

*A List of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. present Possessors of
the Seats mentioned in this Work.*

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